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THE KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Judge Thurman's Speech!

READ, STUDY AND CIRCULATE!

An Exposition of the Centralizing Policy of the Radical Party—The Highway to an Imperial Despotism—The Financial Policy and Achievements of the Radicals Reviewed—The Debt—Our Foreign Relations and the Labor Question.

The following is the address of Senator Allen G. Thurman delivered at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati on Saturday evening September 10th. We regard and present it as one of the ablest political documents ever submitted to the American people:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens:

Under what kind of government are we to live in the future? Upon this question, that transcends all others in importance, I propose first to speak to-night. The question has been forced upon the country by the events of the last ten years, and the time has come when it must be considered and decided.

CENTRALIZATION.

No candid and intelligent man will deny that a revolution in our government has been going on for the last ten years; and that its tendency has been and yet is, to deprive the States and the people of rights heretofore considered by all parties as unquestionable, and to vest in the General Government nearly every power that a government can possess over a people.

The idea of our institutions by which matters of local concern were left to the States, and only those of general concern confided to the Federal Government has been fast fading away since the Republican party came into power, and will soon cease to exist should the ascendancy of that party be prolonged. We are, therefore, forced to consider the question whether so radical a change in our institutions is desirable, and we cannot consider it too soon or too profoundly.

I need hardly remind as intelligent an audience as this, that there are two modes by which a government, acting under a written constitution, may increase its powers. There is one by an open amendment of the constitution, the other by a false interpretation of it. Of these modes, the latter is far oftener resorted to than the former, and is attended with dangers from which the open amendment is comparatively exempt. Our Federal Constitution was established in 1788. In about three years afterward, ten articles of amendment were adopted; but not one of them conferred an additional power upon the government. On the contrary, they were all declaratory of rights of the States or the people, and were designed to protect them both against usurpation by the federal authorities. In 1798 an eleventh amendment was adopted, which was also restrictive of the powers of the government. In 1804 the twelfth amendment was adopted, but its sole office was to alter the mode of electing the President and Vice President. It conferred no new power upon the government.

So stood the constitution until after the breaking out of the civil war. Then, for the first time, amendments were framed to restrict the rights of the States and to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government. The 13th, 14th, and 15th articles of amendment were proposed and declared to be adopted, and these are the only amendments, of that character, made in the course of eighty-one years. But while there have been but these three open amendments to confer power upon the government, the Constitution has been so radically changed, in practice, by false interpretations and usurpation, that it can scarcely be said to have a real existence.

In a time of profound peace States have been denied representation in Congress, have been compelled to abrogate their constitutions and adopt, others to suit the views of the dominant party, and have been forbidden by law to alter the latter in matters of the merest local concern. Millions of people have been placed under the dominion of martial law, and civil government merely tolerated by the will or the caprice of a Brigadier General. Members of a State Legislature have been expelled and their seats given to others by act of Congress, upon an assumption of power which, if warranted, would authorize Congress to disperse, at will, any State Legislature in the Republic. Acts of Congress have been passed authorizing the intervention of Federal officers or agents in State elections, punishing State officers by heavy fines and imprisonments, for refusing the vote of a colored man, but leaving them unpunished if the rejected voter be white; authorizing the arrest of the judges of election, even during the election, upon the warrant of a petty United States Commissioner, conferring upon the Circuit and District Courts of the United States authority to try and determine contest of election for State officers, from that of Governor down to that of constable, and clothing the President with power to employ the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia to enforce the law.

By other laws, the State banks have been ruthlessly taxed out of existence—their destruction, and not revenue, being the avowed purpose of the laws—and thus the States are prohibited the exercise of a power enjoyed by them from the foundation of the government, and the whole subject of the currency has been seized upon by Congress.

An unlimited right to construct works of internal improvement in a State or States, without their consent, is boldly declared and often acted upon, while a power to regulate, by acts of Congress, tolls and charges upon every railroad or canal and every navigable river in the Republic, is openly asserted in the Halls of Congress. Power to charge a higher rate for transportation than their State charters allow, has been conferred by Congress upon State corporations, and to other corporations of the sort privileges and faculties have been given by Congress that the States creating them refused to confer. The State corporations are thus, on the one hand, made superior to their creators, and enabled to set their charters at defiance; while on the other, their very existence is made dependent on Congressional action, and they may soon become the mere slaves of Congressional will.

Then look at your judicial system. Turn to your Federal statute books and you will find them covered with new laws to enlarge the powers of the Federal Courts at the expense of the State Courts, to increase the authority and importance of the former, and to diminish the jurisdiction and dignity of the latter. Again, you will find a multitude of new crimes and offenses created—many of them most uselessly and vexatiously created—punishable, of course, by the Federal tribunals; thus bringing the Federal Government, day by day, more in contact with the people. Not a few of these crimes and offenses are punishable in the State Courts under State laws, but this fact, instead of deterring, has seemed rather to incite Congress to a wanton display of power by making them punishable also in the Federal Courts by Federal law. In brief, the purpose seems to be, that the General Government shall intrude itself everywhere and assume jurisdiction of everything.

And, now, when to all these facts the add the further consideration, that you Government maintains a large army and navy and a still larger host of civil employees, that the Treasury Department alone has under its control more than 20,000 persons and the other departments employ, in the aggregate, over twice as many more; that the Federal taxes annually amount to over $400,000,000, and that all of this vast sum is annually expended, and then reflect that the tendency of every government clothed with such vast powers is to usurp more power still, and I ask you if it is not time to consider whether the imperial, centralized government that looms up before us, is a desirable thing for the people of America.

I am, by temperament and habit, disposed to take a hopeful view of affairs. I never have been, and am not, an alarmist where my judgement finds no cause for alarm; but I cannot look at the vast strides toward consolidation that have recently been taken, and hear the doctrines promulgated that are almost daily heard in the Congress, without feeling that the reserved rights of the States and the people are threatened with but little less than annihilation. Once more, then I ask, is this threatened change in our constitutions desirable? Is local self-government a failure or an evil that ought to be abolished? Ought the States to be reduced to the dependent condition of mere departments or counties? Ought Congress to be clothed with the imperial power of a British Parliament, and the great body of the laws affecting the rights, the welfare and the liberties of the people, emanate from it and from it alone? These are the questions that are forced by events upon your consideration, questions as important as ever engaged the attention of a people, question whose magnitude far transcends the minor matters of debt, finance and taxation. That they are real, and not imaginary questions, none but the ignorant, frivolous or the unprincipled, will dispute. Let us, then, turn our thoughts to their solution before it is too late.

Now, my friends, I am opposed to the centralization of all powers in the Federal government, for reasons that can be but briefly and imperfectly stated in the proper limits of a speech.

First, I am opposed to it because it would be destructive of the existence of the Republic. The Republic could not, in my judgment, long endure, under such a system. It would break down under its own weight. There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that a government of despotic powers is alone able to govern a great extent of territory. The very reverse of the proposition is nearer the truth. Vast monarchies have existed, covering great portions of the earth, and seeming for a time to be indestructible, yet how few of them remain? And where they yet exist, how miserable, comparatively, is the condition of the people? I am not speaking of compact countries of limited extent, in which centralized power is possible and may long endure. Nor am I speaking of people who have no aspiration for freedom or for a better state of mental, material and social well being. What I speak of is a territory similar to our own, and a people loving freedom and seeking prosperity. And it is in reference to such a territory with such a people, that I affirm it to be an impossibility that a great centralized government can long rule over it. Either the government will undergo a change, or the territory will be rent into pieces and separate and independent governments be set up in the fragments.

This, then, is my first objection to such a centralized government as I have supposed. Its inevitable result would be, in my opinion, the disintegration of the Republic at no very distant day.

Secondly, But were it possible for such a government to rule this country, what would be its effects? We have a territory of vast extent, stretching from ocean to ocean, with a great diversity of climate, soils, productions, arts, industries, occupations, capital and wages. The diversity of peoples is not less remarkable. And then the people of each State have grown up under their own State laws, to which their affections are bound by the force of habit, and because they are the enactments of their own free will. Add to these considerations the difference in social observances and customs, and conceive, if you can, of a country in which local self government is more indispensible to the interest or happiness of the people, or in which it would be more impossible, without a crushing tyranny, to subject the whole community to an uniform, iron rule.

Again as a question of *right*, what propriety would there be in permitting New England or the South, to make local laws for Ohio? Your local laws are now made by your own local Representatives, sitting in your own State Capitol, under your own eyes, and without foreign interference. But let them be made by Congress, and the twelve Senators from New England, not chosen by, or responsible to you, would have six times the power of your own two Senators. The Senators and Representatives of other States, far outnumbering your own, would dictate your local laws not with reference to your interests, will or happiness, but with reference to the interest, will and prejudices of their own constituents. And thus a truly Representative Government in your local concerns would cease to exist, and you would be governed by foreign communities instead of by yourselves. Such a government would soon become intolerable, and dissension, rebellion and civil war would inevitably follow.

Yet again. It is not only essential to freedom, but it is equally essential to pure government, that the ruling authority be not too far removed from the people. Just in proportion as the law-maker is independent of and separated from his constituents, in the same proportion will corruption in legislation increase. Give to Congress jurisdiction over the subjects that now belong to the State legislatures, and it would soon become a more corrupt body than ever disgraced the earth. And unless a government can subsist in utter rottenness, such a government could not endure.

These are, briefly, my objections to that centralization of power with which this country is menaced. I am no enemy of the Federal Government. I glory in its existence and in the Union of the States. I regard the Union as one of the greatest blessings a people ever enjoyed. I am the advocate of every power in the Federal Government that ought in reason to belong to it, and that is conferred by the constitution. But I am not willing that it shall absorb all powers. I am not willing that the States shall be overthrown and local self government be blotted out. I am not willing that other peoples shall make laws for Ohio in that which concerns Ohio alone. I am not willing to see corruption and legislation become synonimous terms. I am not willing to see a consolidated government first crush out the liberties of the people and finally end in a disruption of the Republic.

Leaving this subject with this brief and imperfect discussion, I now turn to another.

MONEY MAKING LEGISLATION.

For ten years nearly, the Republican party has been supreme in the Federal Government. During all this time it has had an uncontrollable majority in both branches of Congress, and for the greater portion of the time, a President in full sympathy with that majority. And when the man of its own choice, Andrew Johnson, becoming President, and having, in the language of Thaddeus Stevens, some splinters of the Constitution sticking in his heart, undertook to pay a decent respect to the provisions of that instrument, a two thirds majority in both Houses of Congress rendered him as impotent as the Constitution itself, and, impeaching him for the high crime and misdemeanor of regarding that instrument, only failed to depose him by the want of one vote. All Federal legislation, then, for nearly ten years, has been in the hands of men chosen by the Republican (or Radical) party, and now the question is, how have they exercised their power. A review of their legislation will show that, with an audacity and persistency never before equaled, they have employed the law-making power to legislate money into the hands of themselves or their friends. Taking advantage of the necessity to raise means to carry on the war, they resorted to a system of loans, by the sale of Government bonds, the effect of which was that, for every dollar it received, the Government gave its promise to pay nearly two. That the necessary funds could have been raised without such an enormous sacrifice, I believe that every well informed and candid man will now admit; but the sacrifice was made and the purchasers of the bonds and the Government agents who negotiated their sale, made such profits as never before were seen in this or any other country.

Under the pretense of raising revenue for the same purpose, the customs duties, or tariff, were increased no less than three times in less than three years, and to a degree never before known or thought of; and the acts so framed that it is, perhaps, safe to say that for every dollar they put into the Federal Treasury, they put three dollars into the pockets of the manufacturing monopolists.

To provide, as was said, a forced market for the sale of United States bonds, they taxed the State Banks out of existence and created over 1,500 national banks, with powers and privileges so vast, that their annual profits range, according to Senator Sherman, from 15 to 20 per cent. And the currency authorized by the Banking Act was so distributed as to give $28.67 per capita to New England, only $12.57 to the Middle States, but $4.08 to the Western States and to the Southern States only 97 cents. At this very day the amount of this currency allotted to Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with a population of about two millions, is $86,967,808; while Ohio, with two and a half millions of people, has but $18,495,385. In other words, these three States have about $44 per head for every man, woman and child in them, while Ohio has less than $8.

By sudden changes in the Internal Revenue laws, knowing speculators have been enabled to acquire more than princely fortunes—the profits of the Whisky Ring for instance, resulting from a single alteration in the whisky tax, having amounted to not less than $50,000,000, according to an official report.

Then look at the astounding subsidies to railroad companies—mere private corporations. To say nothing of the fifty-eight million acres granted to states for purposes of internal improvement, most of which have gone into the hands of railroad companies—there had been granted by Congress before its last session directly to four railroad companies—the Union Pacific and branches, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific—124,000,000 acres—more land than is contained in the Middle States stretching from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi river—that is to say, the seven states of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Besides this a subsidy of over $60,000,000 in bonds was granted to the two first named roads—every dollar of which, though in name a loan, will, it can hardly be doubted, have to be paid by the United States.

To the Northern Pacific Railroad Company the land subsidy, originally granted, was 47,000,000 acres, to which, Congress, at its last session, added nearly 6,000,000 more. So that to this one private corporation has been given, of the best lands belonging to the people, a territory equal to that of Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. In other words, Congress has given to this corporation the means to build, perhaps to build and equip, about 2,000 miles of railroad, to be the private property of a few private individuals. Suppose that the Government had built the road itself, with the means thus provided for its construction, and then bestowed it as a gracious gift upon a company of private persons, favorites of Congress and of the party in power, what would the country say? And yet where is the difference between that case and the case as it stands? What is the difference between giving away a road already built and giving the means to build it? There is but one difference, and that is prejudicial to the existing case. By giving to a private corporation this vast body of land, Congress has made it the greatest land monopolist the world ever saw.

By its grant of over 130,000,000 acres to railroad corporations, it has deprived millions of landless people of the chance to get homes, except upon the payment of exorbitant prices—lands that should have been reserved for actual settlers, and given to them under a system of homestead laws.

Not only this, the wealth, power and dominion thus conferred upon these great and favored corporations will make them the overshadowing and ruling power in at least a dozen States. In reality, they and not the State Legislatures, will choose Senators in Congress; they, and not the unbiassed voice of the people, will elect representatives. They, and not free States will speak in the choice of Presidents.

Think of a road stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean, embracing within its branches more than 2,000 miles of line, the property of a single corporation, and that corporation owning every alternate section of land, or its proceeds, in a belt of nearly eighty miles wide for nearly the whole length of its line—forty sections, or 25,600 acres to the mile—53,000,000 acres in all, or the proceeds of their sale at such prices as the corporation may see fit to exact—with towns and cities owned by the corporation or a favored ring of its stockholders, scattered along the road, and the great stockholders, those owning nearly all its stock and ruling its affairs, residing in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and you will have some idea of what the Northern Pacific Railroad is to be, and what chance for political promotion any man within the limits of its influence would have, should he dare seek to restrict its monopoly, restrain its exactions or otherwise oppose its will.

Much is being now said about the relative rights of capital and labor; much complaint is being uttered at what is said to be the exactions of capital and the depression of labor. The working men are everywhere forming unions, holding congresses, and issuing books, pamphlets, and newspapers, to advocate their claims, and protest against the unequal distribution of wealth, which they assert is resulting from existing laws, and especially from their tendency to aggregate capital. But what aggregation of capital and privilege was ever seen equal to that created by Congress, by the charters it has granted and the donations it has made to the four railroad companies I have named? What other corporations have ever become the owners in fee of a territory equal to seven States of this Union, greater than the area of Germany; and in addition to this wealth been clothed with a corporate existence and immense corporate privileges of perpetual duration? I am certainly not so absurd as to be an enemy of railroads. No man acknowledges more fully than I do the immense advantage they are to a country. No man honors more than I do the men who wisely project, and honestly build and manage them. I could mention names—some of the dead, some of the living—to whom Ohio owes a great debt of gratitude for the construction and liberal, wise and successful management of her railways. But there is a vast difference between roads built under State authority, with capital furnished by the stockholders, supervised by the State, controlled and managed by her citizens, and limited in extent, and roads chartered by Congress, built with donations of the public domain, spanning more than half the continent, and owned and controlled by a few rich men in the great cities of the east.

Before I leave this topic, I must call your attention to an alarming step, taken at the last session of Congress, in the matter of these land grants. Before then Congress had never granted any but the alternate sections, designated by odd numbers, and in defense of these grants it was said that the construction of the railroads would double the value of the even numbered sections retained by the Government, and hence there would be no loss of money. And accordingly, the price of the retained sections was raised from $1 25 to $2 50 per acre. This defense never had any weight with me, for it treated the Government as a speculator in lands, seeking to extort the highest price from the settler; whereas I thought, and yet think, that it is not as a speculator, but as a beneficent parent that the Government ought to regard and administer these lands. But that was the defense, and with those that look at nothing but dollars and cents it sufficed. But at the last session, the Senate threw even this defense away. For, in face of the most determined opposition, and after full discussion, it deliberately passed a bill granting to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad the even numbered sections, the odd numbered having been already given to other railroad companies. And so, for a distance of about three hundred miles, lying partly in Kansas, partly in Nebraska, and partly in the territory of Wyoming, every foot of land belonging to the Government was granted, so far as the Senate could do it, to railroad corporations. And this leads me to observe that you must not suppose that because all the land grabbing bills that passed the Senate did not go through the House, therefore they are dead. In view of the approaching Congressional elections, and fearful of the people, the House laid some of them aside; but they are still upon its calendar, to be acted upon next winter; and should the Radical party triumph in the fall elections, you may rest assured that every one of them will pass.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

I have now some brief remarks to make about the public debt. The administration is claiming great credit for a reduction of this debt. The first thing I have to say is that, taking the whole debt together—the unwritten as well as the written—there were more than ten dollars of it paid, under Johnson's administration for every dollar paid under Grant's. But if we look at the written debt alone, there were paid under Johnson's administration, $147,000,000, while the total of the payments under Grant is but $112,000,000. When, therefore, Radical orators, as is their custom, charge all their own crimes errors and shortcomings upon Andrew Johnson, and claim credit for what has been done under Grant, it is right to remind them that far more of the debt was discharged under the former than has been under the latter.

But, in truth, what credit is due to either administration for the reduction? None whatever. Whose money paid the debt? Was it the money of Presidents and Congressmen, or that of the people? It was the people that raised the money, and their agents, the President and Congress, are no more entitled to credit for the payment, than is an attorney who discharges a note of his principal with money placed in his hands by the latter for that purpose. No, my fellow-citizens, whatever credit is due for the reduction of the debt belongs to no administration, to no Congress, to no one party, but to the entire people of the United States.

But I must not stop here and leave unexposed the stupendous hypocrisy of this claim to merit on the part of our Radical rulers. They would have the people to understand that they intend to, and will, pay off the debt, and they ask the support of the people because of that intent and capacity. Whereas, the truth is, they do not mean to pay the debt. They mean it to be perpetual, as the debt of England is perpetual. Pay it off? Why what would become of the entire system of National Banks, were it paid off? That system wholly rests upon the public debt. It is the debt that constitutes the security for its circulation, without which it would not enjoy public confidence for an hour. Remove that security by a payment of the debt, and the whole fabric would tumble to pieces in ninety days. Now, will those who rule the Radical party give up these banks? Have they the power to do it if they would? Look at the House of Representatives. There are in that House, according to a statement of a leading Radical, not less than seventy stockholders in National Banks—nearly one-third of the whole House. Have they any power there? If you doubt it, hear what your own Senator, Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said in the Senate on the 13th of last July. A funding bill had passed the Senate, requiring, among other things, that the banks, instead of the six per cent. Government bonds they now own, and which are held as a security for their circulation, should take other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It did not require them to exchange the former for the latter, but left them free to sell the former, pocket the premium they bear, and with the residue of the proceeds buy the new bonds. It was a perfectly fair requirement as I then thought, and still think, and so thought a majority of the Senate, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition on the part of the banks. But it was otherwise in the House. Nothing could induce that body to agree to the proposition, and after two conference committees had set upon it, it was given up. Reporting the result of the conference to the Senate, Mr. Sherman said:

"I do not see how we can go before the people of the United States and ask them to lend us gold at par for our bonds, when we refuse to require agencies of our own creation to take them; when we even refuse to require new banks not yet organized to take these new bonds, and when we refuse to require old banks, which have made on the average from fifteen to twenty per cent. annually upon the franchise derived from the United States, to aid us to this extent in funding the public debt. *But, sir, the vote of the House shows the power of the National Banks. It is so great, at least in the House, that in order to secure a funding bill, we have been compelled to abandon all provisions in regard to the National Banks.*

But the argument does not stop here. The Funding Bill to which I have alluded, became a law on the 14th of last July. I observe that the Republican National Executive Committee in their address to the people, claim great credit on account of this law. Now, let us see what is the object of the law, and what are its material provisions. The object is to refund the 5-20 bonds in other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. All these 5-20 bonds are now due, and can be paid for as soon as the Government can raise the means. But this law contemplates an extension of the debt, represented by these bonds, as follows: 200,000,000 for ten years, 300,000,000 for fifteen years, and 1,000,000,000 for thirty years. If the debt be thus extended, the Government will have no power to pay a dollar of it for ten years and at the expiration of that period, can only pay 200,000,000. Then it must wait five years more before it can pay another cent, and when those years have gone by it can pay but 300,000,000, while as to the main body of the debt, the 1,000,000,000 it will remain deprived for fifteen years more, or thirty years in all, of any power to make any payment whatever. For observe, the right to make payment before the maturity of the bonds is not reserved; so the scheme is to prolong a portion of the debt ten years, another portion fifteen years and the chief portion thirty years, or the life of a generation.

And yet these men who thus seek to continue the existence of the debt until nearly all who hear me will be in their graves, talk of paying it off, and ask unbounded applause from the people. No more transparent hypocrisy, no plainer instance of double dealing with the people, could be conceived.

I again affirm, and for the reasons I have already stated and others that I might state did time permit, that they neither mean nor wish to pay off the debt. They want it to be perpetual to serve as a foundation for banks, to be a source of profit to stock jobbers and speculators, to put money into the pockets of capitalists by its annual drain of interest from the people, and to increase, or sustain, the political influence or power of those who regard a national debt as a national blessing.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A few words about our foreign relations. There are but few persons, if any, I think who will assert that these have been successfully managed by the administration. On the contrary, there seems to be a very decided opinion in the country, that, in this respect at least, the administration is a failure. And the facts, it appears to me, fully warrant this conviction.

Shortly before the inageration of Gen. Grant, a treaty—commonly called the Johnson-Clarendon treaty—was negotiated with Great Britain, for the settlement of our claims upon that country, and, especially, our claim to indemnity for the injury done to our commerce by the Confederate steamer, the Alabama. Against the ratification of this treaty the whole weight of the present administration was thrown, and it was almost contemptuously rejected by the Senate. This was at the March session of 1869.

By an order of the Senate, the injunction of secresy upon its consideration was so far removed as to permit the publication of Mr. Sumner's elaborate speech against it, and the speech was accordingly published. In that speech Mr. Sumner made great demands upon Great Britain, and the fact of his leadership of the Radical party, of his position as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and of the seeming sanction of his views by the Senate, as evidenced by its order to print his speech, and his only, gave unusual and great importance to that production—an importance that was heightened immensely by the President's recall of Mr. Johnson, our negotiator of the treaty, and the appointment of a bosom, personal as well as political friend of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Motley, to take his place. This seemed to be a plain endorsement, by the Administration, of Mr. Sumner's views, and, accordingly it was given out by the newspaper organs of the Radical party everywhere that a "vigorous policy" toward Great Britain was to be pursued, and that she would soon be brought to an unqualified admission of our demands, or made to pay the penalty of a refusal.

And now, after a lapse of eighteen months, what has been done? Where are the results of the grand flourish of trumpets with which the Administration set out? Where is the money that our injured citizens were to receive, where the reparation to our wounded national honor, upon which Mr. Sumner laid even more stress than upon our money demands?

You can answer these questions as well as I can. So far as the country knows, so far as I know, nothing, absolutely nothing, has been done. No new treaty has been negotiated, no damages have been paid, no atonement for alleged insult to the nation has been offered; bur, on the contrary, our relations with perfidious Albion, as, eighteen months ago, she was called by the Radicals, are as serene and cloudless as a summer's day. By no quick, sharp or vigorous policy has her equanimity been disturbed; by no prying, Yankee eye have her money bags been seen; and nowhere has the cross of St. George been lowered to the stars and stripes as an acknowledgement of wrong. But the great negotiator, Motley, whose genius was to find redress for all our complaints, has been rudely kicked out by the President who appointed him, the great Senator, Sumner, who but lately was the oracle on this subject, is in disgrace with the Administration, and the whole upshot of the grand and vigorous policy we were promised, is a petty quarrel in the Radical ranks.

Let us now turn to Cuba. If there is a spot on the globe that ought to be free, Cuba should be free. Her insular position, an ocean's width between her and Spain, the heroism of her people, their liberal sentiments, their capacity for independent government, all cry aloud in her favor and demand her independence. Why has she failed to achieve it? Why, though still struggling, does she seem to struggle in vain? To my mind the answer seems plain. Had our Government manifested for the patriots of Cuba that sympathy that is due from a great Republic to a brave people fighting and suffering for freedom, Cuba would, ere this, have been free. But they have received no such sympathy; worse yet, they have met with positive discouragement. While Spain has been permitted to provide herself, in New York, with a formidable navy to put down the Cubans, every vessel leaving our port to carry succor to the latter has been seized, or sought to be seized, by our Government. While the persistency of Spain in holding the Cubans in subjection against their will, has met with no remonstrance from our Government, a Presidential message has been sent to Congress, as discouraging in its tone and effects upon the patriots, as if it had told them in so many words to lay down their arms. Yes, fellow-citizens, this is the treatment that an American people—for Cuba is American—struggling for Republican Government and independent existence, have met with at the hands of a Republican Administration. This is the treatment a people, whose first act of political existence was to abolish slavery, have met with at the hands of the special friends of the colored man. And here I must remark, for I do not mean to be unjust, that it is not for obedience to our neutrality laws that I censure the administration. So long as they are in force, it is the duty of all to obey them. But why have they not been modified as the occasion demands? I feel sure that no Democratic vote would have been given against their modification, but had every Democrat in Congress voted nay, there was still a great Republican majority that could mould them as it pleased. And when it was clearly perceived that their sole effect was to give aid to Spain and in-

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Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

THE REGISTRY LAW!

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ORDER TO VOTE!

READ, EXPLAIN AND CIRCULATE

SEE THAT YOUR NAMES ARE ON THE LIST:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA:

Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the Registry Law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your names are placed upon the Assessor's lists.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

Will see that the Republican Legislature has imposed *additional duties* upon them. Let them comply fully with the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has always stood by them.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LISTS,

One of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessors hands. Youhavea right to examine them, free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all other qualified voters in the district; they should state, if you are a house-keeper, the number of your house; the street it fronts on; your occupation; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employers name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will also appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If you are between 21 and 22 years old, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list, *go yourself* to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay until within ten day's of the election, you may lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturalized before the election should get naturalized first, *immediately*; and go to the assessor with your "papers."

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget this, or your enemies will deprive you of your vote.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State or county tax, assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your last tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter *now*, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

IN a sketch of JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., in the *Sunday Leader* of yesterday, the following paragraph occurs:

One of the matters that occasioned some opposition to him was the active part he took against Cass, when the latter was seeking the nomination for Governor. He was active against the General before the campaign, but rather "weak-kneed" when sent as delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg.

The *Leader* is mistaken, or it has been most wofully deceived. The facts are, General CASS had no more firm, enthusiastic, and able supporter in the State than the gentleman the *Leader* misrepresents. It was Mr. HOPKINS who was among the very first to advocate the nomination of Mr. CASS: was elected one of the CASS, delegates to the State Convention, and had his advice prevailed, Pennsylvania would not to-day be disgraced with a GEARY. We hope our neighbor will make the necessary correction.

Is it because the Welsh element predominates in the Ring that the Germans fare so badly in that select circle? The Ring is said to contain AP-MORGANS, and DAVISES, and AP-JONESES, and JEREMYS,—with a sprinkling of the A. P. A. element, but never a German at all, at all! Why shall the Radical North Breton despise the Radical German? They are both equally and intensely loyal, then why are the Teutons excluded from the Ring, and why do the Welsh prevail therein?

THE SPY SYSTEM.

There is nothing that is so ominously significant of the decay and downfall of free government as the organization of a system of espionage, in which pimps, retainers and paid spies dog the footsteps of respectable citizens, play the eavesdropper, violate the proprieties of private communications and invent imaginary conspiracy with which to delude the people and lure them to their own destruction.

The Radical leaders have adopted this system for the purpose of preventing a free expression of public opinion by visiting their objurgations and malignity upon every man, regardless of his political affiliations, who betrays the least independence or restiveness under the galling restraints of the Ring managers. This practice of espionage has become systematized and is under successful operation, promising us a monarchy of the most approved pattern at no distant day, unless the people go to work resolutely and break it up, before it becomes too powerful to succumb.

The *Gazette* in this city, surrounded by government officials, and hired retainers in the pay of the spy system of the Ring that has its ramifications throughout the entire country, stands at the head of the nefarious, dark lantern system in this community.

If its own statements amount to anything, it has its spies out dogging the footsteps of private citizens, peeping through key holes and prying into their private affairs. In its issue of Saturday it says: "It is only a few days since the editor of THE POST paid a visit, openly, to the sanctum of the *Commercial*." Without stopping to inquire as to the truth or falsity of the statement, we do not perceive that it is a crime against humanity and treason against the Constitution, for one gentleman to call upon another, if he sees fit. The fact that the *Gazette* has its spies abroad, is what we desire to call public attention to. Having nothing to do about the Federal offices except to draw their double salaries, they serve a good purpose and play admirably into the hands of the "organ" during the campaign. While they are engaged in this congenial occupation, if they do not absorb the money of the taxpayers to an unusual degree, there will be no particular harm done.

Another grave point made by the *Gazette* is as follows:

On the night before the Republican Convention, when the Republican headquarters were thronged by men from all parts of the country, the reporters of *The Post* and *Commercial* came together, sat down together, as if they had a right there, and went out together; and the next morning the same rigmarole about the plans of "the ring" appeared in both papers.

It was certainly a very grave offense on the part of the reporters of the *Commercial* and THE POST to go to the Republican headquarters that "were thronged by men from all parts of the country," and there make a note of what was transpiring on the eve of the Ring Convention, especially when they "set down together as if they had a right there!" What audacity on their part to dare to enter a "thronged" assemblage of the Ring where a slate was being made up. It is not claimed that they sneaked in, but walked in boldly together, and "sat down" with the most extreme *nonchalance*. Perhaps it was their *sang froid* that exempted them from taking an oath of secresy. As to the "rigmarole" that appeared in THE POST the next morning about the "plans of the Ring," the action of the Convention in the afternoon showed conclusively that he fathomed them to a nicety, and laid them before the public in advance of the Convention.

If it will be any satisfaction to the *Gazette*, THE POST's reporter will inform it that he derived the principal part of his information as to the plans of the Ring from three gentlemen named respectively JOSEPH ROSS, R. W. MACKEY and C. L. MAGEE, partly by direct conversation and partly by listening to them converse with others on the "situation"—nor did he attempt to disguise who and what he was, but desired it to be distinctly understood that he represented THE POST. The *Commercial's* reporter doubtless derived his information in the same way, and from the time they left the headquarters of the Ring and parted a minute afterward, they did not meet again until after their remarks appeared in print, and never at any time exchanged a single word as to what should or what should not be said about the caucus.—The combinations of the Ring were so bold, that a thousand reporters, coming from the four quarters of the globe could not stick to the truth and differ about them.

The main objection seems to be that the reporters were present at all. The Ring considers any man an enemy who lays its designing trickery before the public for inspection. It is a star chamber that admits no man who will tell the truth about it. It is a secret conclave where the representatives of the press have no right to be. It is the truth that cuts the Ring, and that is what makes the managers howl so lustily when their tricks and double dealings are exposed.

THE Raleigh *Sentinel* charges that Judge PEARSON, the Chief Justice of North Carolina, was on Friday drunk upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

RUSSELL ERRETT in a card published in the *azette* of yesterday morning denies that he ever paid General NEGLEY, or FELEX C. NEGLEY, any money in consideration of NEGLEY'S withdrawal, or his appointment to the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue. This may be all true, but it does not follow that some one else did not. What has Mr. MACKEY DON CAMERON, SAM BARR or FELIX got to say in the matter? Will they deny all knowledge of a consideration for the withdrawal of NEGLEY and the substitution of ERRETT? Did not General NEGLEY tell fifty people or more, that the reason he urged his relative for the place was because he had furnished him the means to carry on the campaign? Perhaps THOMAS M. MARSHALL, who denounces NEGLEY, and will not vote for him, can throw some light on the subject. We could name other leading Republicans to whom NEGLEY applied for support, who refused because of this very transaction.

General NEGLEY says he may at some future time enter into the details of this subject if the attacks are continued. Why a future time? The public want to know all about it just now, and will not be satisfied with promises about explanations. The wisest thing Mr. NEGLEY could do would be to withdraw from the canvass altogether, but we hope he will not; he is so vulnerable that we look upon his defeat as a certainty.

WILL HE ANSWER?

We have on numerous occasions propounded certain questions to General JAMES S. NEGLEY concerning his connection with the land subsidies of Congress and asked him to answer the same, as well as called upon the "organ" which stands sponsor for him to make a response.

General NEGLEY refuses to answer, and so does the *Gazette* in his behalf. The reason is, because General NEGLEY dare not put his answer on record and let it go before the public.

We challenge General NEGLEY or any one in his behalf, to state distinctly whether he did or did not vote against the following amendment to the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill, which was proposed on the 25th of May 1870 namely:

"AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the privileges herein granted are upon the following conditions, namely: All lands herein or heretofore granted to said railroad company shall be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding *Two Dollars and Fifty cents per Acre*: AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That no *mortgage* that may be given by said railroad company shall operate to prevent the sale to actual settlers only, upon the terms and conditions herein provided, of *all the lands* herein or heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company, and any violation of this condition *shall work a forfeiture* of all the lands herein or heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company."

The object of this amendment must be apparent to all. It was intended to protect the settler against the rapacity of railroad corporations. What we want is for General NEGLEY to tell the workingmen of the Twenty-Second District whether he voted *for* or *against* that amendment. The people have a right to know of General NEGLEY how he voted on this, and if his record is a good one, he will not hesitate to let them know. If it is bad, he will skulk and refuse to answer.

FAIR PLAY.

The recent action of the Board of Aldermen in Philadelphia, which has a Radical majority, shows how anxious they are to have fair play at elections. At a former meeting of the Board it was unanimously agreed that the Democratic members who constitute the minority, should select their election officers as they were entitled by law. At a more recent meeting the Board reconsidered its decision by a party vote, and put the selection of election officers solely in the hands of Radical ward politicians. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a Republican paper, in commenting on the action of the Board says:

This last was an ill-advised proceeding, contrary to the principle of the law under which the Board is acting, and very impolitic. The act of Assembly which gives to the Board of Aldermen their election powers is one of the very few laws which recognize political parties. It recognizes them in a way which leaves no doubt of the *intention* of the law to give both the majority party and the minority party each its due proportion of the election officers, and this intention is defeated by any device which takes from either party the choice of its own officers. The intention of the law was fairly executed by the first and *unanimous* decision of the Aldermen, and when the majority united in that decision, they did the right thing in a manly and honorable way. They ought to let it stand. Their first duty is to execute the law in the interest of the whole body of the voters, according to its spirit and intent, without regard to the interest of candidates. There can be no fairness, no justice, no honor, and no permanent success, in depriving one-half of the voters of Philadelphia of their rights to representation in the boards of election officers, as they themselves approve.

THE New York *Sun* says that "if the Republicans desire to gain and to hold the government of this great commonwealth, they must do it by other means than the nomination of STEWART L. WOODFORD, secured by bribery."

A DEFINITION.

The "organ in its issue of yesterday afforded its readers an exposition of Mr. JOSEPH WALTON'S character. It is none of our fight, and we only give publicity to the *Gazette's* opinion of Mr. WALTON for the purpose of showing what a Radical newspaper thinks of a Radical legislator, who carried out strictly the Radical programme, and voted with the Radical majority in the Legislature. Says the "organ:"

We have no hesitation in saying that Walton is a man totally unfitted to go to the legislature. That he advocated measures of extravagance when all our members voted against it. That he is almost the sole cause of moving many men to vote for that notorious railroad swindle, against their better judgment. That he is not a reformer in any sense of the word, and that if the rumor is true, that he has asserted he would spend ten thousand dollars to be elected, it is very grave ground of suspicion against him.

A year ago the *Gazette* advocated Mr. WALTON'S claims to the Legislature, and last winter it endorsed his course in that body, including all those terrible swindles that it now regards with such pious horror. Now be it remembered that we believe that almost anything is politically possible with the *Gazette*, but we must confess that we do not see exactly how it is to condemn WALTON, and praise WHITE, KERR, HUMPHREYS and TAYLOR for doing precisely the same thing.

Since the *Gazette* affirms and charges that there was swindling and corruption in the Radical Legislature last winter, and mentions some of the jobs, we presume we are bound to accept them as true. But how does the *Gazette* propose to remedy the matter? By returning four of the Allegheny delegation, and defeating one, whose deadliest sin, according to the "organ," was kicking out of the party traces on one or two occasions?

The people will do well to heed these charges and counter charges of corruption that are now being made by the two wings of the party. They are something more than mere words. So very deep and wide-spread have they become that a large body of the party openly declare that they are no longer to be tolerated and must be wiped out of existence. The other wing of the party gives the following remarkable explanation of the causes that led to this Reform movement; viz: that the men engaged in it became enraged because they could not get their share of the party spoils and public plunder, and therefore deserted the glorious standard of the Ring, and would ruin the country by defeating the Ring ticket.

With all the dolorous tunes of the big organ, and the quinsied pipings of the little organ, there is no denying that jobbery is and has been the order of the day with the Ring. It has enriched its favorites and will brook no denial of its right to plunder without let or hindrance. Its organs shower malignant curses upon those who would bring about reformation of public abuses in its own ranks, and in the Democratic party alike, and do not hesitate to declare to the people that they have no right to rectify public wrongs.

GEARY AND THE "HEATHEN CHINESE."

In his Birmingham speech Gov. GEARY remarked as follows:

"Are we going to introduce into this country, a body of men that will work for two cents a day, that will live upon rice, *and that will eat that with chop-sticks?*"

The sly but handsome old fox knew very well that the answer would be No! But as he spoke his piece, it was plain that the eating of the rice "with chopsticks," was the crowning turpitude of the Chinamen, in GEARY'S strong, clear and energetic mind. Only think of it—to displace white workingmen is a secondary matter, but to eat rice "with chopstick" is not to be endured. But GEARY has more to say:

"It is high time (says Geary) that some man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against the outrage upon the people, and I OBJECT to the massing of Chinese citizens of the United States be it treason or what it may!

Good gracious! The grandiloquent GEARY objects! Why does not he know that the Democratic orators and editors had settled the Chinese questions some months ago. *They* were strong enough to speak but the Radicals are not brave enough to press the pernicious measure.

BULLETS.

The special corresponeent of the New York *Tribune* is a tremendous fellow. He knows all about war, and while a battle was going on, and the air was filled with Chassepot balls and the music thereof, he was talking with a soldier, whose face was "only six inches" from the correspondent's face, and a chassepot ball passed between! Very remarkable indeed, but not so strange as an incident at the battle of Chattanooga, where a rifle ball came within—well, says within one inch and a half of NEGLEY'S nose, and when the General raised his finger, to see if any harm were done, another ball took off that finger, just as he touched the magnificent nose aforesaid, but not in any way damaging that fair organ. Any one who will look at the General's hand can find the proof that this incident is true, if the finger be missing. It is also stated that the hero never "winked" either time.

A FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

General NEGLEY was so poor when he ran for Congress that he was obliged to borrow the money to pay his campaign expenses. His salary, as a member, is five thousand dollars per annum, yet he was able to pay one hundredand eighty dollars per week board, employ a secretary, and give elegant entertainments, which are costly in Washington. We are informed his wine bill alone, for one of these entertainments, was upwards of seven hundred dollars. The financial problem which we desire solved is, how NEGLEY could do all this on his salary.

GEARY, NEGLEY AND PEARSON.

There now is a trio of Radical Generals! Can the country show any other three generals like unto them? We rather think not. We hope not. We are glad to believe that the thing is impossible. Only think, GEARY, NEGLEY *and* PEARSON all together in one place. That spot is, and of right ought to be in the "banner" county. Could any other spot in the broad Union show as much presumption, ignorance and imbecility in a single group of three?

THE "oldest" having expressed great anxiety to know from the *Commercial* in direct terms what it meant in hinting that an arrangement had been made with Mr. NEGLEY to give a certain valuable office to the present occupant, the *Commercial* satisfies the public by the transaction, which is in brief as follows: FELIX C. NEGLEY cousin of General NEGLEY loaned his relation about three thousand dollars to carry on the campaign, the General not having ny cash of his own; for this kind act, FELIX was to be made happy by receiving the fat office of assessor of Internal Revenue, which would have discharged the obligation. This created a buzz in the camp, for it was well known General NEGLEY surrendered to a prominent politician in consideration of his support, all control of the patronage of the district. The matter was arranged by paying FELIX his little outlay, and handing the office over to RUSSEL ERRETT, who is losing a large sum of money in the same. Will Mr. NEGLEY deny this? If he does we shall call upon FELIX for his affidavit.

WHY did the Ring ever consent to NEGLEY'S nomination for Congress in the first place? And why in the name of all that is stupid, did they permit his second nomination? These are conundrums worth pondering. They are really too heavy for us, with our limited knowledge of the motives of the corrupt *inner circle* of the Radicals. There is nothing in common between NEGLEY and the Head Centre of the Ring, his Noble Guards and Right and Left Supporters. The Ring loves courage and dash, and talent, (even if the talent be of the wicked sort) above all things. It wins or loses with the gamester's best game and his blandest smile and it keeps its word to its own people. Now NEGLEY has not a particle of bravery or spirit, and whines lustily when he is caught at the tricks he is perpetually practicing. He promises, it is said, with rare facility, but at keeping promises he is the poorest hand in the world. —Why, then, was NEGLEY nominated by the Ring? The chiefs of that powerful and unscrupulous clique despise him heartily, and he is really afraid of them. Do they endure him because they are afraid he may betray their secrets?

WE hear a great deal said of an old gentleman of the name of Captain WILLIAM DAWSON as having had something to do in years gone by with Major General JAMES SUMMIT-OF-MANHOOD'S-EXPECTATION-NEGLEY. We shall take occasion to inquire which of the two suffered in the association. There must have been something very remarkable in their connection, for there is a great deal of talk about it. Will some one put us on the way to information?

WILL Mr. NEGLEY inform the public why Mr. MCCLEAN was turned out of the Collectorship of this port? There is no mystery about it. Perhaps the *Gazette* will insist upon knowing. After this there are several little oil operations which can be developed by a simple reference to the records of court. Perhaps the *Cazette* will insist upon having the character of its pet ventilated in this respect also.

SIXTY of the leading Republican journals of the country, which were furious for the German cause a few weeks since, have revised their opinions and now declare for France. The stupid GRANT begins to see the difficulty, and compliments WASHBURNE for his acrobatic movements in Paris. In the mean time the war goes on, and gold goes up.

ON the street corners, on the public highways, you will find leading Republicans denouncing NEGLEY in the strongest terms. One would suppose, to hear them talk, that he should be in any place else rather than Congress. Did any man ever hear a word derogatory to the character of JAMES H. HOPKINS? He is *sans peur et sans reproche*.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* (Radical) says that the eagerness of the organs of its party to encourage the policy of evasion, which would leave the Republican party without any principles upon live political issues, and in the sorry attitude of lacking moral courage to declare itself, is evinced by their tone upon the situation in Missouri. The trouble they have taken to suppress the fact that the division in the party in that State is between those who would address themselves to the political questions now to be dealt with, and those who ignoring these would conduct the canvass on issues of the past, is ludicrous.

IN one respect modern warfare is extraordinarily successful. The carnage in this present European struggle has exceeded the fondest expectations of lethal-weapon designers. Such is the awful and overwhelming force of wounds ed that the Prussian municipal and other authorities have at length been compelled to solicit their countrymen to make hospitals of their houses. Three of the famous whilome "Hanse Towns" have at once come nobly forward —Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Each of these has offered to provide for five hundred men.

THE *Sunday Leader* puts Mr. HOPKINS' age at "forty-five or thereabouts." Nearly ten years too much. That he is a prominent officer in the "Good Templars." He don't belong to that society, but is a prominent Knight Templar—quite a different organization. That "he is supposed to be a brevet member of the Episcopalian church." Wrong again. He is a Methodist; although that makes no difference, as the Democracy never stop to inquire what church a man belongs to. They don't mix their politics with religion.

THERE has been a small war of races in West Virginia. Divers negroes robbed a farmer of his pocket-book and a wagon-load of produce, and, on some white men seeking to recover the property, CUFFY secured reinforcements and charged to wipe the white trash out. Said trash fired into CUFFY, and drove him off with holes in his hide, Democrats and Radicals uniting in the fight. Result—a handsome charge of votes over to Democracy,

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THE cable reports a dastardly attempt upon the life of General Sickles, United States Minister at Madrid. Can it be that this has been the work of some remorseless American Democratic enemy?—*Phila. Press.*

According to the best information it was the work of genuine Radicals, if indeed the attempt ever was made at all. The popular belief is, however, that it was only an attack of the *jim-jams*.

THE *Dispatch* editor as a financier and mathematician, is second only to BOUTWELL. He believes that an annual government expense of $300,000,000 is less than $60,000,000. We are glad he thinks so himself, if no one else does. It must be comforting to him to know that he has at least one believer in his theory.

HOLDEN, the notorious Governor of North Carolina, announces the result of the vote for Attorney General of that State as follows: WILLIAM H. SHIPP, Conservative, 87,648; SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, Republican, 83,427—majority for SHIPP, 4,221.

GENERAL COLQUITT, President of the Georgia State Democratic Convention, has issued a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee at Macon on the 27th, to elect a Chairman in place of Mr. STEPHENS.

BY provision of the present Maryland constitution, no "minister or preacher of the gospel," is eligible as a Senator or Delegate in the Legislature.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Splendid Democratic Gains—Progress of the Political Revolution—Radical Majority Less Than Five Thousand—Democrats hold the Balance of Power in the Legislature.

(From the Portland Argus of Tuesday.)

Democrats of Maine, we salute you with pride and with satisfaction! You accomplished a noble work at the polls yesterday. Without the prestige of victory, without organization, and without money, you met the dominant party flushed with the pride of long continued success, fortified with unstinted means, and armed with thousands of offices, and succeeded in not only maintaining your ground, but in driving the enemy back with great loss. The Republican majority of over twenty-seven thousand, which that party had in 1866, has been steadily whittled down until, according to our figures, it will now be less than five thousand—a gain of more than eleven thousand the present year. At this rate, one more trial; and the State will not only be redeemed, but show a handsome footing upon the right side.

In 1869 the united Republican vote gave them some 12,000 majority over the Democrats. The most sanguine Republicans claim only some 6,000 majority as the result of yesterday, and we concede them less than 5,000 and, we have certainly made a Democratic gain of over 10,000 votes in the State. We also gain one county, probably (Lincoln), and numerous Representatives to the Legislature. Mr. Lynch is elected to Congress in this district by about 1,000 majority, though he claims to have 1,500; his loss from 1868 will be about 1,200.

With the meagre Representatives returns at hand it would be unwise to venture any opinion upon the strength of Chamberlain or Morrill for the United States Senatorship, but it looks that the Democrats will hold the balance of the power if the contest is carried beyond the caucus. Bangor did nobly, not only overcoming the great Radical majority there, but giving General Roberts a majority of over six hundred and electing three Democratic Representatives. Lewiston, Auburn, and Biddeford also make a fine exhibit, and Portland elects two Democratic Representatives.

THE LITTLE PET.

I'm just a wee bit lassie, with a lassie's winsome ways,
And worth my weight in solid gold, my Uncle Johnny says.
My curly little noodle holds a thimbleful of sense;
Not quite as much as Solomon's—but his was so *immense!*
I know that sugar plums are sweet, that "no, my love, means yes;
That when I'm big, I'll always wear my pretty Sunday dress,
And I can count—leven, six, nine five—and say my A B C.
Now *have* you any taffy, dear, that you could give to me.

I'm Bridget's "Torment of her life, that makes her brain run wild,"
And mamma's "Darling little Elf," and granma's "Blessed child;"
And Uncle Johnny's "Pouch me not," and papa's "Gyptian Queen,"
I make *them* stand about, you see; that must be what they mean.
For opening hard, old, stony hearts, I have two precious keys,
And one is, "Oh, I thank you, sir," the other's, "If you please."
And if these do not answer, I know another trick:
I squeeze two mighty tear-drops out—that melts 'em mighty quick.

I'm sweet as any lily bed, and sweeter too, I s'pose;
But that's no reason why I shouldn't rumple up my clothes.
Oh, would I be an angel, if an angel never cries,
Nor toils its pretty pinafore a makin' nice dirt pies?
I'm but a little lassie, with a thimbleful of sense;
And as to being very wise, I best make no pretense;
But when I am a woman grown, now don't you think I'll do,
If only just about as good as dear mamma and you?

[From "Old and New" for September.]

THE SEED.

BY R. S. P.

When in the dark, imprisoning ground,
The seed lies waiting for its hour,
Within a narrow cell fast bound,
Yet conscious of an inward power,
I know that it must cherish there
Dim longings for the upper air;
Dreams of a life more free and fair;
Foregleams of leaf and flower.

And when at last the word goes forth,
And its frail covering falls apart;
And, rising upward from the earth,
A new life thrills through every part,—
The great sun greets it with a smile,
And the soft airs of spring the while
Its unexpanded leaves beguile
From out their buds to start;

While over it, a sheltering tent,
The warm sky bends by night and day;
And at its feet, in sweet content,
The brook goes singing on its way;
And lifting up its head, it sees
The lofty, over-arching trees,
And feels itself akin to these
With silent ecstasy.

How like a dream must seem the strife
And longing of its stay below;
How brief the struggle of that life,—
Its days of waiting long and slow;
How strange and sweet the sudden bliss
That the dark way could lead to this!—
I think I can now dimly guess;
But one day I shall know.

THE BEE-LOVER.

Round the red-ripe headed clover
Hangs the honey-begging lover,
Eager from her cells to sip
With his dainty loving lip.

As around his head he's swinging,
In her ear this song he's singing:
"Red-ripe clover, red-ripe clover,
Yes I love you o'er and over.

"And I've come a toilsome journey,
Just to plead as love's attorney,
Just to float about your ear,
And to hymn my love sincere."

So the lay he never ceases
Till she every sweet releases;
Then his sails to air he flings,
And floats off on zig-zag wings.

Ah! there's many a honey lover
Buzzing through life's field of clover:
Tales the same he still repeats
Till he steals our nectared sweets.

ANDY GARVEY'S WEDDING.

The Handsomest Tammany Democrat Marries the Handsomest Lady in New York—He Gives Her a $100,000 Diamond Necklace—Gorgeous Bridal Gifts.

(From the N. Y. Sun, 17th.)

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. Andrew J. Garvey, led to the hymenial altar on last Monday morning the beautiful and accomplished Miss Isabella McDonald, daughter of Kenneth McDonald, Esq., of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. In obedience to Mr. Garvey's wishes, the marriage ceremony, which was a strictly private affair, and only witnessed by his most intimate personal friends, was personal friends, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Adams, at the Madison avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. Garvey, who is a noble specimen of manly beauty, was attired in a full evening dress costume, which set off his handsome tall figure to the best advantage. From his bosom resplendently shone his $25,000 diamond solitaire, said to be the most costly brilliant in this country. The bride wore a white corded silk dress, with point lace trimmings. The marriage ceremony occupied but a few minutes. After an appropriate address from the venerable divine, the bridal party proceeded in carriages to the new residence of Mr. Garvey in Fifty-fourth street, which cost, exclusive of the ground, $150,000.

The multiplicity of presents received by Mr. Garvey from his host of political friends were for the first time exhibited in the parlor. It was a rare sight. The room resembled the first floor of Kirkpatrick's establishment. A prominent jeweler of this city estimates the value of the silver ware alone at not less than $75,000, and the jewelry at not less than $50,000. But by far the most costly present to the bride was made by the liberal groom himself. It consisted of a diamond necklace worth $100,000. The quality of the diamonds in this necklace is unsurpassed. Mr. Garvey, who has always had the fondest partiality for diamonds, has never lost the opportunity to purchase for a number of years back the finest diamonds he could find, and the entire collection were set in this magnificent necklace, the equal of which there is not in America.

The bridal tour only extended to New Haven, and yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Garvey returned to this city,

Nothing Like Grammar.

Nothing like grammar! Better go without a cow than go without that. There are numberless "professors" who go "tramp tramp, tramp, my boys!" around the country, peddling a weak article, by which "in twenty days they guarantee to set a man thoroughly up in the English language. An instance in point comes from Greenville, Alabama, where a "professor" had labored with the youth of that people, and taught them to dote on grammar according to "Morris's" system. During one of the lectures the sentence, "Mary milks the cow," was given out to be parsed. Each word had been parsed save one, which fell to Bob I——, a sixteen year old, near the foot of the class, who commenced thus. "Cow is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and *stands for Mary.*" "Stands for Mary!" said the excited professor; "How do you make that out?"—"Because," answered the noble pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, *how could Mary milk her?*"

Our Homes.

After all that may be said and written about our duties to our country and society, and our relations with the outer world, the tiny spots we call our homes are the centers of our lives, and the points around which the main parts of our existence turn. They are, in truth, our worlds. Small and insignificant as they may be—so small that five or six paces either way will measure them, they are infinite in their capacities for happiness or misery. There is many a sweet little home that contains joy and peace enough to fill the universe; for its peace and joy, emitted in every direction, like the light at a lamp, go with its inmates as far away from its humble portals as they may wander, and draw them back, like an attraction, to its loved roof. And there are other homes, too, that cast cold, dismal shadows to the ends of the world, for wherever the inmates may go, they can not entirely escape those shadows. Perhaps all of us, under the stimulus of ambition or a thirst for riches, are apt to give too much thought to the world at large, and too little to the world at home. It is unfortunate for us that we do so. The world at large has, generally, no special claim upon us, while the little world that revolves around our own dinner table has all claims upon us. The great world outside can get along without us; indeed, if we were to die, it would not miss us; it would scarcely inquire about us. But the little world at home could not get along without us. Each of us may be the Atlas who supports it on his shoulders, and if Atlas stumbles and falls, the world he supports tumbles in ruins.

We can not bestow too much care and thought upon these homes that are so fruitful of happiness or the opposite. Neglect of them is sure to invite disaster, and a home in ruins is a catastrophe for which there is no compensation in any success that the world may yield. A home full of contentment and peace is one of the brightest and sweetest spectacles that this great sad world affords; it is as nearly a miniature of heaven, perhaps, as the earth presents. Nor does any one neglect his duties to country and society by devoting his fondest care to his home; on the contrary, he serves and honors both country and society by making his home a picture so worthy of imitation. Whatever, then, makes a home beautiful and attractive; whatever causes it to be loved above other places in the world; whatever pleasures and pastimes within its sacred precincts make us forget the perilous and meretricious temptations beyond—is worthy of our constant effort. Let us embelish them with art and nature; let us perfume them with flowers; let us enrich them with books, pictures and comforts; let us brighten them with festivals, hospitality and mirth; let us solemnize them with daily sacrifice and devotion; they will repay us for all by their benign influence on ourselves and our children.—St. Louis Home Journal.

Romance About Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican tells this story:

In 1851 the uncle of the writer resided as American Minister at Paris, with a large family around him. At this time appeared in society there Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess of Montijo, a lovely person and an aristocratic name securing her brilliant conquests in that society, and constituting her one of the most famous ladies in Paris. It was thought, and indeed freely remarked, that her mother was more ambitious than herself, that the former designed for her some great alliance, while Eugenie herself appeared a model of simple sincerity, a girl who would choose to consult her heart in any matrimonial affair. Her sister had just married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, a lineal descendant of James II. of England; and the worthy mother, Donna Maria, no doubt designed at least an equal matrimonial destiny for the more beautiful of her daughters. But the heart is not always to be controlled even in the most aristocratic life, or to yield to its exactions or convenience. Eugenie lost hers to a fine-looking blonde Virginian, young William C. Rives, son of the American Minister. They were engaged to be married. But Aunt Judy Rives, a Virginia matron, very decided and angular in her scruples, interfered and broke off the match; the Countess was too "fast" for her old Virginia views of social sobriety. The woman for whom future had reserved so much escaped the comparatively humble match that her heart had decided upon—the destiny of a quiet Virginia housewife—to ascend the throne of France. Alas, what other contrasts may yet remain for her! If an event had been ordered differently, if a prospective mother-in-law had proved complacent, the Empress, the woman who has adorned the throne of France and displayed to the world the charms of another Cleopatra, might at this moment be a quiet country matron living in a farm-house near Cobham Depot, County of Albemarle, and State of Virginia

Flize—By Josh Billings.

I hate a fli.
A fli haz got no manners.
He ain't no gentleman.
He's an introoder; don't send in no kard nor ax an interduckshun, nor don't knok at the front door, and nuver, nuver thinx uv takin, of his hat.
Fust you kno' he is in bed with you and up yore noze—tho what he wants there is a mistry—and he invites hisself to breakfast and sets doun in yore butter 'thout brushing his pants.
He helps hisself to sugar, and meat, and meriassis, and bred, and presurves, and vinegy—ennything, and don't wait for no invitashun. He's got a good appetite, and jist as soon eat one thing as anuther.
'Taint no use to challenge him for takin' liberties; he keeps up a hostile korrispondence with you, whether or not, and shoots hisself at you like a bullet, and he nuver misses, nuver.
He'll kiss your wife 20 times a day, and zizz zoo, and ridikule you if you say a word, and he'd rather you'd slap at him than not box; he's a dodger uv the doggondist kind. Every time you slap, you don't slap him, but slap yoreself, and he zzzes and pints the hine leg of skorn at you, till he aggravates you to distrackshun.
He glories in alightin every pop on the ixackt spot whar you druv him from, wich pruves the intention to teeze you. Don't tell me he ain't got no mind; he knows what he is after. He's got sense and too much ov it, tho he never went to skool a day in his life ixcept in the supe dish.
His morals wuz niglectid, and he lacks a good deal ov humility mitely. He ain't bashful a bit, and I doubt ev he blushes ofting.
In fack, he wuz never fetched up a tall.
He wuz born full-grown; he don't git old—uther things git old, but he nuver gits old—and he is imperdent and mischievous to the day uv his death.
He droops in cold weather; and you kin mash him on a window pain, and you've jest put yore finger in it. He comes agin next yeer, and a heep more with him. 'Taint no use.

—They tell of a foundryman in New Orleans who is so pious that he will only make upright boilers.

Shocking Tragedy.

A terrible murder and suicide occurred in Detroit on Monday morning, about 2 o'clock A. M. On the evening previous Frederick Pfannenschmidt was informed by his wife, Wilhelmina, that on account of his passionate and brutal conduct she had taken steps to procure a divorce. On Monday morning a neighbor, going to the the barn of Pfannenschmidt, found him hanging to a ladder, a halter round his neck, and quite dead. An investigation of the house disclosed a horrible spectacle. The wife was sitting on the floor of the hall her, head leaning back against the wall, her body terrible mangled with ten or twelve desperate gashes from a butcher knife, several of the wounds being very deep, ghastly cuts, and of fatal character. A trail of blood running through the parlor showed that she had struggled from her sleeping apartment by way of the parlor into the hall, where she had sunk down and died. The husband attacked her with a short, very sharp butcher knife, which was found on the premises, while she was lying in bed—whether sleeping or not there are no means of knowing. The murderer was thirty-eight years of age and his victim thirty-six. A little noise in the sleeping apartment was heard between two and three o'clock in the morning, both by the young son of the woman by a former husband, a lad fourteen years of age, sleeping in a room just in the rear, and by an aged couple living overhead, but quarrels between the pair were so frequent that no notice was taken of the disturbance.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

Further Particulars of the Martyrdom of Christian Missionaries—Partial List of the Victims—Letter of Condolence and the Reply.

An extra from the office of the China Mail of July 13th., gives the following, concerning the fearful massacre of Christians by Chinamen at Tientsin last June:

A gentleman who has seen the whole of the bodies furnishes the following account of their condition:

M. H. Fontanier—Head and face cloven to pieces with sword cuts. One spear wound through the chest.

M. Simon—Head and face covered with sword cuts; body covered with numerous wounds; bowels protruding.

M. Thomassin—Head and face covered with sword cuts; a few spear wounds on the body.

Madame Thomassin—A sword cut through the back of the neck.

M. de Chalmaisin—Left side of the face cut away; eyes scooped out; numerous wounds in the body and extremities.

Madame de Chalmaisin—A deep sword cut across the face, just below the eyes; left arm and side hacked with sword cuts.

Father Cheverier—Scull cloven in several places; chest and abdomen laid open; bowels protruding.

The coffins supposed to contain four of the Sisters were filled with charred pieces of flesh and bone.

Mr. Protopopoff, Russian—Sword cut five inches long on the left side of the head; a spear wound through the chest and one on the left hip.

Mrs. Protopopoff—Body literally covered with sword cuts and spear wounds.

Mr. Bassoff, Russian—Head covered with sword cuts, chest pierced with numerous spear wounds.

Most of the bodies were in an advanced stage of decomposition, having been probably a good deal exposed to the sun on the banks of the river. They were all more or less naked, except Mr. Thomassin and wife.

It is reported that one hundred and eighty children were brought to the yamen the day of the massacre; thirty children were found smothered in vaults, supposed to be those either of the church or European hospital. I consider that between fifty and sixty people must have perished in the Sisters' places alone.

As a proof that the Chinese generally knew of the intended attack, it may be mentioned that for several days previously parents had been coming by day and night to take away their children from the schools; so that out of about four hundred and fifty, only about two hundred remained on the day of the fire. The thirty who were found smothered must have run into the vaults on the first alarm being given. The shopkeepers about the Sisters' place also had for some days been removing from their shops. The Chifoo, or head city magistrate, had posted a proclamation similar to those at Chinklang, and tending to excite the people against the foreigners. H. I. M.'s consul called the attention of Chung How to this proclamation on the 18th, three clear days before the outbreak, requesting him to pacify the people, as the Chifoo's proceedings were creating great disturbance in the city. On the 20th he again wrote to Chung How, and for the third time, on the morning of the 21st, the consul addressed an urgent despatch to Chung How, but received no reply to any of his communications.

There can be no doubt at all about the connivance of the authorities at this dreadful massacre, for even if it did not originate with them, it was perfectly within their power to put down all display of bad feeling when they were first requested to do so. They did not choose to move a finger in this direction, but treated the urgent appeals of the British Consul with supercilious contempt. No sooner, however, had the atrocious deed been done than the authorities began to awake to a sense of what they had done, and to dread the consequences.

The Chinese authorities, cowardly as they are cruel, have betrayed abject fear of the consequences of what they have done in many ways since the dreadful occurrence took place. They have requested the French Minister at Pekin to name his own terms for compensation. They have asked the Russian friends of the deceased here to name their compensation, but were properly answered that they would know that from the Russian authorities. At Teku they had couriers waiting, and two hours before the arrival of the Opossum gunboat on the 26th her Majesty's Consul had a letter requesting him not to allow the gunboat to fire upon the city. To-day again (27th) his excellency has asked the British Consul to apply for the acting appointment of French Consul, when they two could settle all matters between them. Altogether, it seems as if the native authorities had taken leave of their senses.

I understand eight Protestant chapels, in and about the city, are looted; sixteen places of worship in all are said to have been destroyed. Many Catholic Christians are said to be murdered and thrown into the river; we have seen a good many bodies floating down with the tide. No Protestant converts have been killed, so far as it is known, but they have been beaten, and their houses pillaged, the Chinese afterwards offering to sell them the property they had stolen.

The Protestant missionaries of Shanghai, immediately after the massacre, sent to the surviving Jesuits the following.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE:

We, the undersigned Protestant clergymen and missionaries residing at Shanghai, lose no time in writing to assure you of our profound and sincere sympathy on the present occasion. At a time like this one unanimous feeling of common sorrow fills our hearts. The loss of the devoted men and women, who have been so barbarously sacrificed at Tientsin, is a loss to all Christendom. Deep and terrible, however, as is the calamity, we cling to the promise of our Lord Jesus Christ, that He will be with His people to the end of the world, and we are comforted by the teaching of ecclesiastical history, which assures us that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church." We pray that full reparation for the past and better protection for the future may be secured for those engaged in the spread of the religion of Christ throughout the Chinese Empire.

Shanghai, *July 5*, 1870.

Thomas McClatchie, M. A., Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, and Missionary of the Ch. Missionary Society; Charles Henry Butcher, M. A. Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, British Consular Chaplain, Shanghai; William Muirhead, George S. Owen, James Thomas, members of the London Mission; J. W. Lambuth, Young I. Allen, member of the Wesleyan Episcopal Church Mission, U. S. A.; J. M. W. Farnham, Am. Pres. Mission; Karl Dreyer, Robert Nelson, Presbyter, Am. Prot. Epis. Mission, Shanghai; E. W. Syle, Seaman's Chaplain; John Wherry, Am. Presbyter. Mission, Shanghai.

REPLY.

To the Clergymen and Members of the Protestant Missions residing at Shanghai:

"Gentlemen: In reply to the letter which you have had the goodness to address to us jointly, yesterday, we have the honor to inform you how far we have been moved by the token of your sympathy, and how far again we have appreciated the high sentiments on your part that prompted it. Your mark of sympathy has been a double pleasure to us, since we had been painfully grieved by some correspondence published in the papers, the character of which is not less to be deplored for the falseness of the recital than for the ill-will displayed and for the insinuations contained. We might have immediately re-established the truth against perversion, and justified innocence over calumny; but trusting the sound common sense of the public, and feeling sure that truth must come out under any circumstances we had preferred keeping silence. However bitter is our sorrow, yet it is no small consolation for us when we reflect that God, who ever knows how to bring good out of evil, knows also how to change for His greatest glory these present lamentable occurrences so saddening to every heart. No doubt the blood of so many innocent victims, so barbarously shed, must rise up to the Altar of the Lamb, and cry loud in our behalf till it obtains for us the sole vengeance we wish for, viz.: the better spread of the new light on these people now living under the shadow of death, the greater freedom for the better exercise of works charity towards the suffering, and principally towards the little ones who were, for our Divine Saviour, objects of such singular affection.

A. Aymeri, pretre Lazariste.
H. Basuian, S. S.
E. Lemonnier, Procurator of Missions Etrangeres.

The Pope Preparing for Exile—Italy Coming to a Crisis with the Pontiff.

A Rome correspondent of August 27th, says:

Although Lord John Russell's offer of the Island of Malta to Pius IX., in 1861, as a secure refuge from the invading forces of Garabaldi and Cialdini, was a good deal laughed at at that time, a similar offer on the part of the British government is again talked of here, and the report has been strengthened lately by the arrival at Civita Vecchia, on the morning of the 22d, of the British armor clad frigate Defence, Commander Nowell, sixteen guns, four hundred and thirty men. As long as Civita Vecchia was garrisoned by French troops it was a very rare occurrence for an English ship of war to enter the port; but now that there is only the French advice boat Daim to represent the imperial flag in these waters, it appears that the retreat of the Pontiff on the sea side will be insured by the Defence, which vessel will remain on the station in case that political or military events in the Pontiff's dominions should prove uncontrollable even for an infallible sovereign. The Pope's navy would hardly afford him suitable accommodation, even for a trip across the Mediterranean, for his only really sea-worthy ship, the steam corvette Immaculate Conception in which he has sometimes enjoyed an hour's cruise off Civita or Porto D' Anzo is now undergoing a thorough repair of her machinery.

But so far Pius IX. contemplates events calmly and shows himself in public with unruffled featdres. He attended the churches of the Gesu, Santa Maria della Pace and Santa Maria della Scala on the three days appointed by his Holiness for public prayers for the cessation of war and return of peace, and wound up on Wednesday evening with vespers at the church of St. Bartholomew, on the Tiberine Island. It is affirmed that the Pope will not be so easily frightened from the Vatican as is generally supposed.

The inroad of an Italian division or two, or even their permanent occupation of his outlying provinces, will not induce the Pontiff to abandon the Eternal City, and even internal revolution will not be a sufficient motive for him to leave the Vatican. His intentions may change as events become more cogent, but at present it is stated that his Holiness is resolved not to take his flight from Rome until the Italian troops actually march into the city in hostile guise and with orders from their government to establish themselves permanently within its walls.

Five Dollars for a Human Life Fiendish Act of a Negro Boy.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post, Rad.)

Solmon Brown, aged fifteen years, a negro, was arraigned before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of attempting to murder the infant daughter of Mrs. Emma King, living at No. 113 West Twenty-fifth street. On Monday afternoon the little girl, who was only two years old, was playing upon the sidewalk in front of her mother's home, When Brown came up and struck her several times, with great violence, on the back of her head, with an empty champagne bottle, inflicting terrible injuries, and leaving her bleeding and senseless on the ground. The young monster was shortly afterwards arrested, and when brought before the magistrate, declared that he had been hired to do the deed by a Mrs. Bennet, living in the house adjoining that of Mrs. King, *for the sum of five dollars.* It appears that ill feeling has for some time existed between the two women, and that their quarrels have not unfrequently terminated in blows. Brown was held to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted, which are pronounced by a physician to be almost necessarily fatal.

The Other Side of the Question.

The difficulty of getting married without putting one's foot in it, has become so general of late years, and so many unjust and ungenerous things have been said about the young women of the times, that it is only fair to give one of the latter a chance to explain the former to as many people as possible. Not a doubt of it, the men are much to blame for the much-berated extravagance of the other sex, and responsible for the objectionable things done by fashionable girls. There is a good deal of truth in the following defence of her sex, which is put forward by a girl who does not pretend to be fashionable:

A great deal is said and written now-a-days of the reasons why young men are afraid to marry. The most frequent of these is, that the girls of this generation are too extravagant.

Now I am a girl; and from my standpoint see some things which older and perhaps wiser heads have failed to notice. Dear brothers and friends, let me tell you how it seems to me.

That we are extravagant I admit. But who makes us so? Did it never occur to you that this outlay in dress is to please the gentlemen? And does it not please you? Is not the girl who makes a fine show most sought after? Of course there are exceptions—girls who do not care most of all for dress, and men who in their admiration of ladies look at something beyond this. But after all, is it not the most common remark "Is she not stylish?"—"What a fine appearance that girl makes." And so it pleases their vanity to be the escort of such attractive ones.

For myself I dress rather plainly. Perhaps I could better afford to put on this style than many who assume it. But my taste does not so lead me; and then, too, knowing the sins which the love of dress will drive woman to, I try in an humble way to set a better example.

Besides, I want my gentlemen friends to feel that one girl, and, if they will but see it, hundreds besides, do not care for dress for themselves. Ambitious parents desire it, and short-sighted young men admire it; and so often they appear frivolous, while really their thoughts are far beyond. And let me tell you how I am tried sometimes. To save the expense of a carriage for the opera I don my lace bonnet and walking suit. Now, my friend sits beside me, and should be thinking: "This is a sensible girl. She came to hear the music. I can afford to bring her several times for what a carriage would cost for these butterfly women."

Ah, no, he does not look so far as that; but, whether he means the comparison or not, calls my attention to the most gayly attired ladies, saying admiringly, "How becomingly that lady is dressed." "What an elegant costume Miss —— wears." I do not say to him what I am now telling you; but I feel it all, and am almost resolved the next time he invites me—if he does again—to go to all this extravagance.

But so much in a public place does not suit my taste; and then I do not wish to be one to frighten my friends from that holiest and best of earthly relations, the married life.

One thing more. We often hear young men say, "All that a girl wants is money; if a man has not that he may pass on." Very true of some girls, but is not the reverse as often true? These showy girls, whose parents spend their all to marry them off, are taken; while the true parents, who wish their daughters to be *chosen for their real worth*, and so conceal the possession of wealth, win for them a poor market.

I feel this subject keenly myself, for I have lost a valued friend. "Died!" No; that were not so hard. But he has gone; and in his last look I think I saw a resolve to bury the love which he dare not speak. A few hints thrown out convinced me that he felt his business would not warrant the luxury of a wife. And so he will go in the loneliness of his hotel life, while his heart yearns for the comfort and joy of home.

Oh! if I could have told him that he is more to me than gold; and that with his love I should be happier without much that a generous father now lavishes upon me. But, no; he is proud. His wife must not work. She must be a lady, dress, and be gay; and until he can afford this he will steel his heart against love.

Oh, friends, brothers, will you not think of this? Do not expect to commence life as our fathers leave off. Only choose a wife with tastes congenial to your own; a happy spirit; prudent for the things of this life, and yet with aspirations beyond. Be willing to give up your own extravagance; and be proud of her not for "the outward adorning of putting on apparel, but for the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit."

—The *N. O.* Times of Tuesday says the mortuary list shows nineteen deaths during the week from yellow fever; fifteen were from Italy, one from France, one from Ireland, and two from Germany; on seven were held coroner's inquests. Six died of black vomit.

—A singulary fatal disease has recently broken out in the vicinity of Eagle Bridge and the northern part of Rensselaer county, N. Y. It is said to resemble putrid sore throat very much, and is undoubtedly closely allied to that malignant disorder. A number of children have died after a brief illness, and quite a number are now ailing. The disease is more prevalent among children than adults.

—Several of the colored men belonging to a militia company, recently engaged in an insurrection at Louisville, Ga., and who broke open a jail and rescued a prisoner because he was a member of their "club," have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. They alleged that they were instigated to the unlawful deed by Governor Bullock, who urged them on under his construction of the fifteenth amendment.

—A court at Canandaigua, New York, has just been considering the question whether sitting with one's wife at church is a punishable offense. A man was complained of for disturbing the meetings of the Free Methodist Church, the disturbance consisting in his disobedience of a rule of the church, which forbids husband and wife to sit together. The Court, however, acquitted the accused, on the ground that the disopedience of the rule did not constitute a disturbance of public worship, and was a matter of which the law could not take cognizance.

—The British "Medical Journal" regrets to learn that the Queen still suffers at times severely. The cares and labors incident to her exalted position are at present increased by personal anxiety for the safety of many nearly related to her Majesty; the Prince Consort's only brother and the husbands of two of the Queen's daughters are in the German army, at the seat of war. These causes combine to inflict suffering on a nervous system at all times most sensitive to worry and anxiety. Traveling under arrangements so careful as her Majesty does, the physical fatigue of a journey to Scotland is trifling, while the benefit her Majesty experiences from the cool pure air and quiet of her Highland home is always great and decided.

VARIETIES.

—White hearses are considered the most stylish in San Francisco.

—The manufacture of American flags is said to have suddenly become a leading branch of business, in Paris.

—In Sweden the housewives bake bread enough at once to last a month, and then hang it up around the room.

—There is a general outcry made by railway passengers against the extortionate prices demanded for sleeping car berths on most of the lines.

—A lady who had repeatedly called her little boy to come in and say his prayers, was somewhat taken back by his asking her if "God was in much of a hurry."

—Mathew Hayes, a rich bachelor of Dubuque, has been mulcted in five thousand dollars by the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, for breach of promise to marry Mrs. Catharine Mueller, a divorced woman of Dubuque.

—Ole Bull has been married twice within five months, though to the same girl both times—on the first of June at his country seat in Norway, and the other day at her home in Madison, Wisconsin.

—A short time since a Mr. Knott was tried in an interior county of Georgia for a violation of law. The verdict of the jury was: "We find the defendant Knott guilty." The judge was at a loss whether to sentence or not.

—A great storm at Hamburg, Iowa, on the 31st ultimo, blew down the new Methodist Church, which cost forty thousand dollars, levelled a railroad freight house, razed seven buildings to the ground, and unroofed scores of dwellings.

—A man was recently found standing upon his head in the streets of Mobile, Ala., who claimed to be the brother-in-law of President Grant. Whenever the boys hooted at him, he turned round savagely and shrieked "Let us have peace."

—The French, in their great resolve to have Paris well provisioned during the threatened invasion of their capital, have many buyers all over England commissioned to execute orders on their behalf, and considerable quantities of produce have been bought up for immediate shipment to that quarter.

—Public dinner orators should be careful how they express themselves. We read the other day that the builder of a church now in course of construction, when the toast of his health was given, rather enigmatically replied that he was "more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."

"Well, David," said a poor but worthy citizent to one of the State street magnates, "the world has prospered with you and they say you are immensely rich." "Well," replied David, "perhaps it is true, but we cannot take our gold with us when we go." "It would melt if you did," was the quick retort.

—The "social evil" policy, adopted from the French and other continental examples, by the city of St. Louis, proved a failure in the first attempt to resist it. One of the frail sisters took her case to court, and it was there held that the tax imposed upon her and her class was without any warrant whatever, and virtually that the whole matter was a farce and a fraud.

—The Portland Transcript says the following inscription is to be found in a grave yard in a neighboring town, on a stone erected by a much widowed man to the memory of his four wives, whom he thus economically consigns to eternal bliss in two lines:

"Here lies Susan, Betsy, Rebecca and Jane,
For ever and ever in Heaven to reign."

—A young fellow in Tiffin got hold of a nightmare the other night, and dreaming that his brother was shut up in a bureau that stood in the room, jumped out of bed. Seizing the bureau, he turned it completely over, smashing the mirror and badly demoralizing it generally. He thinks nightmares are expensive as well as unpleasant.

—"You must admit, doctor," said a witty lady to a celebrated doctor of divinity, with whom she was arguing the question of the "equality of the sexes," "you must admit that woman was created before man." "Well, really, madam," said the astonished divine, "I must ask you to prove your case." "That can be easily done, sir," she naively replied, "Wasn't Eve the first maid?"

—On Saturday last, Thomas A. Clayton, Esq., of Philadelphia, was gunning in the vicinity of Marcus Hook, having for pusher Benjamin Heacock. Mr. Clayton discharged his gun at a flock of birds, but did not hit them. Heacock thought he had hit his birds, and raised his head; just at this time Clayton fired his second barrel, and the load struck Heacock in the head. He fell insensible, and died shortly afterwards.

—A correspondent says of the Suez Canal that while it is a success, the difficulty with it is found in the fact that it is not, and never will be done. Storms of sand and land slides combine to defeat the object for which it was constructed, and nothing but a perpetual dredging will keep it in a passable condition, making the work of keeping it clear of sand bars a constant repetition of the original work.

—A grocery-keeper in Louisville, a few days ago, waited upon a customer, who desired to purchase a quart of vinegar, and gave him in mistake a quart of whisky. On going home the man soon discovered the mistake, and told his neighbors in a quiet way, who straightway felt a demand for vinegar, which the grocery-keeper gladly furnished. He didn't know what occasioned the sudden demand for the acid fluid, but soon found he was drawing from the wrong barrel. His discovery stopped the sale of vinegar, and the neigbors were happy.

—The kidnapping of children still goes on at New Orleans. The last case occurred on Thursday last, when a child between two and three years of age was seized by a burly negro, and would have been carried beyond the city limits but for the interference of a police officer who had watched the man from an alley way in the vicinity, and subsequently arrested him. The case was afterward brought before the Recorder, but there was no conviction, it is said owing to the previous good character of the accused.

—The negro soldiers of Cincinnati are so jealous of each other that the officers have totally failed in their efforts at discipline. The Major was honored with a nomination as director of the County Infirmary, a short time since, a circumstance which caused so much envy among the rank and file that a meeting was held and resolutions passed breaking up the organization and calling upon him to resign his commission. The Major declines to be bullied, and declares that "the Constitution must and shall be preserved." It is now decided that the disorderly element shall be expelled and discipline enforced, even though it should be at the expense of losing every man in the battalion.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

345 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT.
Col. WILLIAM SIRWELL, Armstrong County.

STATE SENATOR.
Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.

ASSEMBLY.
ISIDORE COHLENS,
AUGUST HARTJE,
Capt. JNO. ROGERS,
DAVID B. OLIVER,
JAMES CALHOUN,
J. C. BUFFUM.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES IRVIN.

PROTHONOTARY,
MALCOLM HAY.

CORONER.
T. C. RAFFERTY.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN A. CONNOR.

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

Pennsylvania has lost one of her most gifted sons in the death of Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, which occurred at nine o'clock on Sunday night the 18th inst., at Friendship Hill, on the Monongahela river, near Brownsville, the former home of Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN. Mr. DAWSON was in his fifty-eighth year at the time of his death, and had for nearly the third of a century occupied a prominent position in State and national politics.

He was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on the 7th of February, 1813, and entered as a student in the Washington College in early life, from which institution he graduated about the year 1834, and was shortly after admitted to the practice of the law. In 1837 he commenced the practice of the law at the Fayette county bar, and rose rapidly to eminence in his profession.

From 1839 to 1841 he was Deputy Attorney-General of Fayette, and in 1845 was appointed District Attorney of the District Court of the United States for Western Pennsylvania, which position he filled with marked ability until the year 1849.

In 1850 he was elected to Congress for his first term, from the Fayette and Somerset District. In 1852 he was elected over A. J. OGLE, from the District composed of Fayette, Greene and Washington. He was elected for a third term from Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana, in 1862, and re-elected from the same District in 1864; the latter time, over Hon. WM. STEWART, serving in all, four terms in Congress, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In Congress he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the homestead bill, and his faithful and persistent opposition to the public land swindles that have been carried on so extensively since.

In fact, he should be mentioned as the father of the homestead laws, whereby it was sought to preserve the public domain for the use of actual settlers, and furnish homes for all who sought them in the fertile plains and valleys of the Great West. The wisdom of his views is daily exemplified in the welfare and greatness of the populous trans-Mississippi States, that contribute so lavishly to the material wealth and prosperity of the country.

In 1857 Mr. DAWSON was offered the position of Governor of the territory of Kansas by President FRANKLIN PIERCE, but declined the honor. In 1867 he was nominated Minister to Austria by President ANDREW JOHNSON, but the Senate, which was bitterly hostile to the President, refused to confirm his, as it did almost every other, nomination.

He was one of the sufferers from the mysterious case of poisoning at the National Hotel, which commanded such universal attention at the time of the inauguration of President BUCHANAN, and by which many valuable lives were lost, and many others were left to suffer from its effect for longer or shorter periods of time. Mr. DAWSON's life was despaired of for a long time, but his powerful physical organization finally triumphed over the subtile agent of the assassin, although we believe he never wholly recovered from its effects.

Mr. DAWSON was a man of great public spirit, and was always foremost in the development of the great resource and mineral wealth of the country. He held the position of Director of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and was actively engaged in the development of the great iron interests of the Lake Superior region. His wealth was never hoarded for his own selfish gratification, but made a means of augmenting the general prosperity of the community.

He was well known to all the people of the Monongahela Valley, and known only to be respected and honored for his many noble and unselfish qualities. In his public career, he was the stern and unbending opponent of every form and grade of corruption and legislative extravagance, and the people of the entire country are indebted to a very great extent to his able and untiring efforts, for many of the best laws that mark the national legislation of the last fifteen years. In private life he was genial and kind-hearted without affectation, and commanded the warmest friendship of all who were brought in contact with him.

In politics we always acted conscientiously and consistently with the Democracy, and gave to that party his active and unwavering support. For the past few years he has not been actively identified with politics, but had his life been spared, an appreciative people would no doubt ere long have called him to some high official position, which he was so well qualified in every respect to fill with honor to himself and justice to the public.

He is survived by his venerable father, his wife and three married daughters. To the community at large, the news of his unexpected death will carry the profoundest sorrow, for at this crisis of public affairs, the public can ill afford to loose the counsels and services of a man, who by a life of devotion to the country's welfare has proven himself so worthy of public trust and confidence.

ABOUT the weakest and most watery effusion we have read for a long time, is the attack of the *Gazette*, in its issue of yesterday, upon JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq. It is conspicuous only for its length and general lack of fact and argument. A mere tirade of venomous personal abuse, it seeks to conceal the real issues of the campaign, and is totally beneath the notice of a dignified gentleman.

We have repeatedly advanced arguments upon the living issues of the day and presented the record of Gen. NEGLEY in the Forty-first Congress, and the *Gazette* dare not endorse or defend it in specific terms, and NEGLEY, though he is a candidate for re-election, is too cowardly to come out and tell the people how he voted on the great land swindle, or attempt to justify his votes by which an empire was taken from the people and placed in the hands of a few monopolists.

We have challenged, and again challenge General NEGLEY to answer the questions we have respectfully and repeatedly propounded to him. But he will not dare to do it, but will skulk, like a coward, behind the malignant personalities of the *Gazette*. General NEGLEY never cast a vote upon the land subsidy that was not in the interest of the lobby, and against the interests of the people. He knows that he acted in concert with the Ring of land-grabbers, who plundered the people of the country of more than 50,000,000 acres of land during the last year, and no man in the Twenty-second District knows better than General NEGLEY what induced him to vote this land away from the people.

But NEGLEY is not done with his land-grabbing yet. Having acted in the capacity of an accessory to this scheme of plunder, he next figures as principal in his "Oriental Steamship Bill," by which he proposes not only to absorb a large portion of the remnant of the public domain, but open the slave trade with China with a portion of the proceeds. Before the *Gazette* expends all its breath in personal vituperation of the Democratic candidates, let it exhibit courage enough to either endorse or denounce General NEGLEY's course in connection with the land swindles of the Forty-first Congress. But it is absurd to ask the "organ" to open its mouth on this subject. It hasn't the moral courage to say yea or nay.

THAT $2,000 CHECK.

There has been considerable controversy going on for a week or more about a certain $2,000 check in which Gen. JAMES S. and FELIX C. NEGLEY, RUSSELL ERRETT and others are mixed up in some way or other, followed by charges, denials and equivocations, as to who did and who did not have some connection with the affair.

The main points, that the check was drawn and that the check was paid, *by somebody*, is not disputed. The only question now to be settled is, who did the financial part of the transaction?

Who paid the check, and over the counter of what bank was it paid? There is evidently somebody in Pittsburgh who can tell all about the matter. Let him come forward and settle the controversy in the name and behalf of Christianity.

THE IMPERIAL UKASE.

The following characteristic instructions have been written by President GRANT to Collector FORD of St. Louis:

I regard the movement headed by Carl Schurz, Brown, etc., as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movement—intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democratic, and thus give them control. *I hope you will see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support.*

Of course, if Mr. FORD does not "see his way clear" to vote for the "Regular" proscription candidates, he will "see his way clear" out of his snug office. GRANT's exalted ideas of Presidential dignity are happily exemplified in his interference in local politics.

We understand that GRANT is to be called on to issue a manifesto against the Reform movement in Allegheny county, and that RUSSELL ERRETT, JOE ROSS and MILES HUMPHRIES have been appointed a committee to proceed to Long Branch and secure the document.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

If outer indications amount to anything, the contest for Congress in this District lies between JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq., the Democratic candidate, and Major WM. FREW the Reform Republican candidate.

To say that Mr. NEGLEY is a very unpopular candidate in his own party, is but to repeat a well recognized truism, and we have the strongest reasons to believe that a movement is already on foot to quietly transfer the bulk of the Regular Radical vote from NEGLEY to FREW on the eve of the election and thus defeat Mr. HOPKINS. Already Major FREW has developed his strength at the Reform meetings, and his advanced Radicalism and bitter hostility to the Democratic platform, commends him even to the bitterest Radicals, and he is regarded as a more reliable exponent of Radical doctrines than NEGLEY.

Consequently, before the campaign closes, the entire fight of the Democracy will have to be made against Major FREW, and indeed it would not surprise us to see NEGLEY withdrawn within the next ten days. He would be withdrawn to-day, if the advice of the more astute Regular leaders was followed. His connection with the land swindles of Congress, his Chinese Emigration Scheme, and his general unfitness for the position, make it almost impossible for the leaders to concentrate their forces in his support. His persistent refusal to explain to his constituents his repeated votes in favor of the greatest swindle of the age—the railway subsidies—taken in connection with his proposition to give millions of acres more to foster and encourage pauper emigration from China, has caused the workingmen to desert him in a body.

The Democracy and the friends of national reform and economy must see that Major FREW is not elected to Congress from the Twenty-second District. He is committed fully and completely to the Radical policy—the policy that has distressed and oppressed the people of the whole country through the class and discriminative legislation of a corrupt and venal Congress. We believe there are men enough—taxpayers, who have been ground into the dust by ceaseless and enormous taxes—in the District to defeat Major FREW and elect Mr. HOPKINS, and thus take the first step toward a reform of public abuses, and put an effectual check upon public extravagance. The only difference between FREW and NEGLEY is, that the former possesses the greatest ability and will consequently have greater power and influence in saddling Radical legislation upon the people. NEGLEY we regard as already defeated, and it is the duty of every friend of public economy and a free and liberal government, in which there are no favored classes, exempt from public burdens, but where the duties and responsibilities of all citizens are placed on the same level, to see that Mr. FREW is defeated at the coming election and Mr. HOPKINS elected.

LET US HAVE THEM.

The Radicals—especially the Ring managers—have a great many fine things to say, and a great many fine promises to make to the "Boys in Blue," but they generally go no further than empty words and meaningless promises. For the position of State Senator, the Democracy present the name of Major T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, and the Ring Radicals that of GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Major SWEARINGEN distinguished himself for his bravery in the sanguinary battles of

Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills and Fredericksburg,

and showed his devotion to his country by the honorable scars of battle that he still carries. At Fredericksburg Major SWEARINGEN was so severely wounded that he was left upon the field for dead, and was afterward carried to the Libby Prison. In every action in which he participated, his coolness, courage and prompt execution of all orders entrusted to his care, won him not only praise but promotion, and after more than four years and a half of faithful service he was mustered out to resume the duties of citizenship, with a military record of which any man might be proud.

But what was Mr. ANDERSON's record during the five eventful years of the war? He was young and active and healthy, but did he ever shoulder a musket or give one day's service to his country? He did not. He was one of those self-sufficient stay-at-home patriots, who safe from the perils of battle and privations of war, spent his time in denouncing such men as Major SWEARINGEN and thousands of other heroic men who freely offered their lives in defense of the flag, as copperheads and traitors. While Major SWEARINGEN was at the front fighting, Mr. ANDERSON was at home in the shoddy business, contributing his mite to the discomfort of our armies, while he was blowing the trumpet of his own loyal devotion. On the 11th of October, the people of Allegheny county have to choose which of these men shall represent them in the State Senate. Will they put aside the claims of the man who sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, for those of the man who grew rich upon shoddy contracts?

REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Last week we asked General NEGLEY to state whether he voted *for* or *against* the following amendment which was proposed to the Northern Pacific Land Grant Swindle, by which it was sought to save and protect the rights of actual settlers:

"AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the privileges herein granted are upon the following conditions, namely: All lands herein or heretofore granted to said railroad company shall be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Acre*; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That no *mortgage* that may be given by said railroad company shall operate to prevent the sale to actual settlers only, upon the terms and conditions herein provided, of *all the lands* herein or heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company, and any violation of this condition *shall work a forfeiture* of all the lands herein or heretofore granted by the United States to said railroad company."

General NEGLEY, who pretends to take such a deep interest in the workingmen, absolutely refuses to tell the people how he voted on this amendment, so that they may judge of the precise value of his professions.

Having declined to state how he voted on the above, will he state how he voted on the following two amendments which were offered to the same measure?

PROVIDED FURTHER, that as to all new grants herein of additional lands, excepting pine and fir timber lands and mineral lands, *shall be sold* by said company to *actual settlers* at a price not exceeding *Two Dollars and Fifty cents* per acre, and in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

PROVIDED, That nothing in this act shall be construed *as a guaranty by the United States of the bonds issued by said company or its agents*, or of any bonds authorized or permitted by this act.

Every laboring man and every taxpayer can readily determine whether these amendments should have been adopted or rejected. They were rejected and the objects they sought to accomplish were defeated. Now will General NEGLEY dare exhibit courage enough to tell the people whether he voted for or against them?

THE *Jewish Times* published in New York, of the 16th inst., in speaking of the justice and liberality of the Democratic party toward all men, regardless of nationality or religious predelictions, says, "it gives us pleasure to record that the Democrats of the XXII. Congressional District of Pennsylvania (Allegheny county entire, instead of the XXII. District) have nominated an Israelite, Mr. ISIDORE COHLENS, as a member of the Assembly, he leading the ticket."

The Democratic party is not blinded by any narrow prejudice that would induce it to proscribe a man on account of the accident of birth, or his religious views. It leaves that congenial occupation to the Radical party. Personal fitness, honesty and proper qualifications, and the advocacy of correct and just principals are what the Democracy require of men who aspire to office. It is for the Radical Ring to make devotion to its schemes of plunder a pre-requisite of candidacy, and official station.

WE have the most cheering intelligence from various parts of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district. The Democracy, under the leadership of the gallant M'CLELLAND, for Congress, and the dissatisfaction occasioned in the Republican ranks by the course of the present representative, DONLEY, is having a healthy effect. Many leading Republicans have no hesitation in announcing their intention of voting against DONLEY and the ring, and all that is necessary for the Democracy to win the district, is to see that their entire vote is polled. Let this be attended to and all will be well.

JOHN A. SCOTT, the Radical candidate for County Commissioner, who some time ago identified himself with the Temperance movement, is playing the hypocrite with a vengeance. He visits liquor saloons and beer halls, telling their proprietors that he will see to it; that they will have no trouble whatever in getting licenses, but that he is opposed to so many saloons in the same neighborhood, and by refusing to grant their neighbors a license it will make less opposition and improve their business. He has preached this sermon to several dealers, whose names we can give if necessary. Can such a hypocrite be trusted by either the Temperanse men or the liquor dealers?

TEMPTING offers are being made to the candidates on the Reform ticket to withdraw. Mr. FREW is promised the nomination for Congress next time by the ring, and the high office of U. S. Senator if he will withdraw. We have no idea he will accede, as that would place him or any other man on the ticket in the position of one of the corruptionists. They assert that reformation in this very particular is what they have pledged themselves to, and they cannot without disgrace decline.

WHAT have the Boys in Blue in the XXIIId Congressional District to say to Colonel SIRWELL as a candidate for Congress? Where was M'JUNKIN during the war, where did he expose his body to the enemy? The Republican party makes great ado about soldiers, and rewarding them for their services, let them show it now.

THE "oldest" is getting desperate in its attacks upon JAMES H. HOPKINS, but it cannot charge him with forging notes and drafts, swindling his partner and other creditors, or brutally assailing an unprotected female relative.

WHITTEMORE, the carpet-bagger in South Carolina, was a Radical patriot and a loyalist until he was caught selling cadetships, and then, when he was down, Radicalism kicked at him. BUTLER the Tennessee carpet-bagger, was likewise a patriot and loyalist in the eyes of Radicaldom until he was detected forging pension papers, and then, being no longer of use to his coadjutors, he got the cold shoulder. And HOLDEN, the carpet-bagger of North Carolina, who was also a Radical patriot and loyalist while he was doing good service in the Radical cause by arming and sending out militia to murder men and insult women, is now, that he has been buried by the people's ballots, being deserted by his boon companions. It is the old story of the master who fed his hound well while he was young and had sharp teeth, but kicked him when he could no longer bite. Let all Radicals who are doing the dirty and scoundrelly work of the party, in the words of the song, "take warning in time."

THE Bloomsburg *Columbian* thus refers to the nomination of Capt. MCCLELLAND:

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the above named gentleman has received the Democratic Congressional nomination in the XXIVth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene. We have known Capt. McClelland from the time he entered Battery "B," First Pennsylvania Artillery as a private, to the present time, and a more gallant soldier and truer gentleman we have never met. His unanimous nomination is a deserved compliment, and reflects great credit upon his district.

IT is reported that COLFAX is disgusted with the pleasure expressed by leading Republicans over his published letter announcing his contemplated retirement from public life, and proposes to have petitions presented to him asking him to reconsider his rash determination. SCHUYLER thought the "declining" dodge a good one but to his grief he found his people willing to take him at his word.

THE editor of the *Dispatch* is at present engaged in the remarkable mathematical feat of proving that the expenses of the government are infinitely less at $300,000,000, than at $60,000,000. It is thought that he will eventually accomplish the feat, as the only recreation he takes is an occasional excursion after oysters "on the wing."

AND now comes the *Dispatch* several days after the *Gazette* and says that "THE POST and *Commercial* are hunting together." Awful, isn't it? Should they ever find it necessary to "hunt together," they would prefer a larger species of game than the Court House rats and crippled geese.

HONEST men of all parties, who wish to keep the Supreme court of the United States out of the mire of partzanship, will be glad to learn that Chief Justice CHASE is getting well. BRADLEY and STRONG are proof that GRANT is as willing to consult partizanship in nominating judges as he is in making nominations of any kind.

THE new Legislature of North Carolina stands in the Senate: Conservatives, 33; Republicans, 17. In the House—Conservatives, 72; Republicans, 46; Independent, 2; Conservative majority on joint ballot, 42. In the last Legislature the Republican majority on joint ballot was 77.

WHY didn't the *Gazette* give the comparison of figures in MR. WALTON'S Birmingham speech, when he offered to pay $50 if it would publish all he said? "Figgers" are truthful, and it should indulge in them now and then.

THE *Gazette* makes a lively fight with a corpse. About eight weeks ago it held an inquest on the Reform party—now it devotes from three to five columns per day of attacks upon the departed infant.

THE Springfield *Republican* says:—"If the English Mission is handed round much more, no one will take it,—at least no one with ability and self-respect enough will be fit for the place."

A Rich Letter from Col. James Fisk Jr., on President Grant.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun.

DEAR SIR: I notice in your issue of this morning an article headed "General Grant Euchred," which reads as follows:

"The President went to Long Branch on the steamer Plymouth Rock, on Tuesday last, and on going off the boat exhibited a pass on the New Jersey Southern Railroad but as Admiral Fisk had given orders not to pass any of General Grant's family on any boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company, his railroad pass was repudiated and the President's fare was demanded, notwithstanding his right bower, Colonel Tom. Murphy, tried to pass him through. John Hoey, of the Adams Express hastened to Grant's rescue, got him a ticket, and he passed along."

This order now going the rounds of the papers, is so entirely different from the real order issued to the commanders of the steamers owned by the Narragansett Steamship Company that I am compelled, in justice not only to the Corporation I represent, but also to the individual against whom the garbled order appears to be specially aimed (occupying the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of this country) to lay before the public the genuine order, and to give at the same time my reasons for its issue.

That there was any intention on the part of the subscriber of this letter that the President of the United States, or any of his family or staff, while travelling on the steamers of the Narragansett Steamship line, should not be treated with the greatest courtesy, as ladies or gentlemen, is entirely erroneous.

The simple truth, and the whole truth, is that an order was issued to show them the privilege of paying for such accommodations as they might call for; and this is the beginning and ending of the order I issued, an entirely different one, you will observe, from that copied into your journal from the Boston Transcript.

My reason for taking this course (viewing the matter in a common-sense light) was that I was weary of furnishing free transportation to the President and his

INNUMERABLE RELATIONS,

over sea and land, as I did to a very great extent last summer, particularly as I had not the satisfaction of knowing that the civilities extended were appreciated, never having been even thanked for the efforts I made in the matter.

On reviewing the transactions of the past year I found that I had not only furnished a large amount of free transportation, but that I had been allowed the great privilege of subscribing to Mr. Grant's charities. In the final settlement of the gold speculations of the fall of 1869, in which I supposed (and still believe) the President was a partner with us, I find the following item charged to my account: "One-half of Grant's subscription to the Rawlins fund $500." The circumstances are simply these;

A subscription was started for the widow of the late lamented Rawlins. The President placed his name at the head of the list for 1,000; Mr. Gould followed for a similar amount, and these signatures were followed by others for various sums.

Mr. Gould, having himself paid the amount set opposite his name, was called upon by an agent of the President to advance the money for his (the President's) subscription; and this he did, taking it for granted that this disbursment was part and parcel of other moneys passing through the hands of Mr. Corbin. I was, of course, charged my proportion: but I should never have found fault with this, nor would I have even *mentioned* it, were it not for the manner in which the President gossiped about me in the fall of 1869. Why he did so (after what I had done for him), is only known to him who "makes the apples round."

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and fealing, not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," but, to a certain extent broken in spirit, not being even thanked for what I had done, I determined, after quietly communing with my own heart, to restore my peace of mind by henceforth treating the President of the United States, and all connected with him, as becomes the high position he occupies at the head of this great nation, ignoring his treatment of me, and never for one moment assuming that I deserved any thanks from him, or bore the slightest resemblance to a gentlemen. The result of this determination was the issue of an order that whenever the President or any of his family, or staff, travelled on any of the steamers of the Narragansett line, they should be treated with the greatest respect, but not upon any other footing than that of ladies or gentlemen.

That the article reported in your paper as having been sent to the Boston *Transcript*, was published either to belittle me or to make political capital there can be no doubt; and for some few days there have been whisperings that it emanated from one upon whom the President has recently bestowed the most lucrative office in his gift, in spite of the notorious fact that this lucky individual had steadily voted the Democratic ticket for the last twenty years.

Mr. Editor, I beg of you in justice to myself, to make this letter public. Give me the advantage of having my side of the story read. I trust that some will believe, if not many, that now, in my waning years (the best part of my life having been given to the service of the public), I am determined no matter what treatment I may receive personally I shall never forget the duty I owe to the public, the corporation whose interests I represent, and to myself; and I shall take care that no matter who may be traveling under our charge, they shall, one and all, be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

The Republican press endeavors to make party capital out of all this, instead of placing my order before the public as it was actually issued—an order, I will say in conclusion, which, was simply intended to impress upon the officers and men under my charge, that they, as well as myself, are but the servants of the public.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES FISK, JR.

The War Between the Radicals in Beaver County.

To the Editor of The Post:

The war goes on between the two wings (the ins and outs) of the Republican party, and new tricks come out twice a week via the *Radical* and *Argus*. At my last writing I remarked that the Quay faction had the best of it, but the last *Argus* changed the appearance of things, and at present the Irwin-Chandler wing have decidedly the advantage, and make out much the best case on paper. In order to counteract the effect of Dr. Chandler's certificate of persons who voted for him at the primary election, the *Radical*-Quay clique got the certificates of persons whom Chandler did not claim to have signed his paper, but whose names much resembled and were intended to make the people believe were the same as those who signed his (Chandler's,) to say they did not vote for him, or sign his paper, trying, of course, to place Dr. Chandler in a wrong position before the people. But as stated above, the *Argus* cleared the thing up, and the evident intention to deceive the people made it so apparent that instead of injuring Chandler, as intended, it has made him decidedly stronger before the people, and the means used by the Quay-Shurlock wing are daily making him more so, and disgusting the honest portion of the Republican party. There is very little doubt but that Dr. Chandler was the legally elected nominee of the Radical party, and the people generally believe it, and he will carry a large vote. Oaths and affidavits are numerous in the belligerent sheets, more especially so in the *Radical*, as they evidently have the worst side of the question to bolster up. They are mostly prepared and got up by an old renegade Democrat. Each faction, of course, endeavors to make the other appear as tricksters and forgers. Some of their tricks are quite ingenious, such as getting apparently the same person in counter affidavits and certificates, but who are different persons altogether. Dr. Shurlock and his friends are now making desperate efforts to whip in the stragglers, and in some few cases the party lash is said to have been successful, for instance, one or perhaps two manufacturers not far from Rochester are said to have recanted and returned to the ring, and are also said to be working for Dr. Shurlock. They are also trying to bring Masonry to bear in his favor, but those Masons who are Democrats will not be caught in any such a drag net.

VOX POPULI.

BEAVER, Sept. 19th.

Continued from First Page.

jure the cause of the patriots, why were they not changed? Let those upon whom rests the responsibility answer. But whatever should be done with them, whether they should be altered or let alone, what possible excuse can be given for the attitude of the administration in this struggle. If it would not say one word to aid, it might at least have refrained from saying words of discouragement to a good cause. If it would not freely bestow on the right the sunshine of its favor, it might surely have withheld the coldness of its contempt.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Before concluding my remarks, I wish to say a few words upon the Chinese question, as it is called. I can say but little, as the hour admonishes me to be brief.

I do not think that a large Chinese immigration to this country is desirable. I do not think it would be a valuable acquisition. On the contrary, I think it would be a seriously disturbing element. In race, civilization, habits, education and religion, the Chinese are widely different from our people—so different as to form a very striking contrast. The European immigrants are of the same race, religion and civilization as ourselves, and while they add immensely to the power and wealth of the Republic, they do not seriously disturb the substantial homegeneity of our white population. Their migration therefore, benefits the country and deserves encouragement. Not so with the Chinese. They will never become one people with us. Were they to dwell here for centuries, they would probably be as distinct from the white race as are gypsies in Spain from the pure blooded Spaniard. We are destined to have a great commerce with Asia, and the natural result will be the voluntary migration from that Continent of a limited number of business men. I see no objection to that. It will not interfere with our mechanics or laborers, will not disturb our social or political system, while it will tend, by an increase of our commercial connections, to add to our commerce and wealth. But that is a wholly different thing from the Coolie immigration that is now going on, and which, if not stopped, must alarmingly increase. This immigration is, in no proper sense of the word, voluntary. It is a kind of Chinese slave trade. Instead of an independent, self-reliant, body of freemen, it introduces a horde of quasi slaves, working at half wages, by the command of a task master.

And this leads me to notice a statement I have seen, that this country needs cheap labor; in other words, men who will work for low wages; that there is a scarcity of laborers here, and, therefore, Chinese laborers should be imported to supply the deficiency.

I do not concur in this view. My opinion is that we, or rather our posterity, are much more likely to suffer from a redundancy of population than from a dearth of it. In thirty years from now we will have one hundred millions of people, without counting a Chinese immigrant, in sixty years two hundred millions, in one hundred years probably four hundred millions. We are in no danger of a scarcity of laborers.

Nor do I think that low wages are a blessing to any country. In the opinion of an eminent thinker, Buckle, low wages and despotism are inseparable. It will be found, I think, that the freer the institutions of a country are, the greater will be the tendency to fair wages for labor. Low wages are mainly owing to an unequal and unfair distribution of the annual production of wealth. This annual production, which is nearly all the result of labor, being constantly divided into four parts, rents to the landlord, interest to the money lender, profits to the business man and wages to the laborer. Now if the wages be low it must be because the annual product is small and all classes suffer, or because that product is unfairly distributed. In general, the latter is the cause, and when wages are very low the laborer gets but a bare subsistence, while the other classes, or some of them, accumulate enormous wealth. And thus society becomes divided into the very rich and the very poor. That this is an unfortunate condition for a country is too obvious to need remark, and that its tendency is hostile to free institutions, as well as to the material comfort of the people, is undoubtedly true. I have therefore no sympathy with the cry for cheap labor and low wages. They may give rise, it is true, to great public works and magnificent structures, but the benefit is gained at the expense of a suffering people. The Pyramids are striking monuments of the pride and ostentation of kings, but they are more striking evidences of a degraded condition of the laboring class. That country is likely to be most free and happy where the annual production of wealth being justly distributed, labor obtains a fair reward.

CONCLUSION.

And now, in conclusion, my fellow Democrats, let me exhort you to do your whole duty. You have as great a stake in this and as any other equal number of men. What benefits the Republic will benefit you—what injures it will as surely injure you. Upon the perpetuity of free institutions and the existence of good government, depends the happiness of yourselves and your posterity. Democratic principles have achieved a glorious past for our country, and will work out an equally glorious future, if they be preserved in their vigor and purity. Let us all, then, resolve that they shall not fail for want of our support, that they shall suffer no dishonor from our hands.

How to Cure Mould in Carpets.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A. B., of Pennsylvania, asks through the medium of the *Scientific American* how to remove the disagreeable musty smell from his Brussels carpet.

We removed the disagreeable smell from our Brussels carpet as follows: The carpet was a new one, the room was also new. After lying on the floor for about six months, the smell became so disagreeable that we could scarcely remain in the room (the room was well ventilated and used every day).

We took the carpet and spread it on the grass, wrong side up, where the sun shone upon it all day; in the evening we gave it a good beating, and carried it to the house; the next morning we carried it to the lawn and spread it as before; in the evening we gave it another beating, and swept both sides with a stiff broom, and placed it back on the floor.

It is now perfectly sweet. The swell is caused by the damp weather affecting the starch in the goods. Damp weather will cause all kinds of heavy goods that have starch in them to smell badly, also felt hats, paper, etc.

C. C. COOLEY.

Manchester, Ohio.

We clip the above from the *Scientific American* as the inquiry was made by a friend of ours from this city. We have no doubt many will profit by the explanation of our Ohio friend.

H. J. MURDOCK, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, has arrived home from an extended tour in Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(World Special.)

A BLOODY BATTLE AT WISSONS, AND A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR THE FRENCH.

LONDON, September 20.—The Prussians sustained a very serious check yesterday in their third attempt to cut the line of the Orleans Railroad. After their repulse at Juvisy, and before the Fort of Ivry, they yesterday undertook to force a passage and secure control of the Seine. They were met in their advance from Corberl upon the main track of the Orleans line at the hamlet of Wissons, a village commanded by low hills and buryed in the woods, by the French. A Prussian column of thirty thousand men was encountered by a French force of equal numbers, posted in a most advantageous position, and with a formidable force of artilery. The engagement was extremely severe, and lasted nearly six hours.

A fresh column of nearly twenty thousand Prussians came up after the battle had gone on three hours and attempted by a flank movement to enter the woods.

THE SLAUGHTER HERE WAS FEARFUL.

Masked batteries of French mitrailleuses kept up such a terrible fire that the cavalry and infantry of the Prussians were decimated and repulsed along the whole line. They finally fell back in disorder, hotly pursued by the French, who cut off their retreat upon Corbeil and the Essonne, and drove them down the main line of the Orleans Road more than three miles, through Savigny and Eperay-sur-Orge and back about a mile and a half upon the village of Montiherry, where a fierce stand was made in the Burgundian cemetery.

THE PRUSSIANS WERE HERE ROUTED.

and driven in disorder back to the woods, their main body being compelled to evacuate Corbeil at the same time and concentrate upon Melun. This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open.

Flying parties of Prussians have succeeded in cutting all the other roads at points more or less remote from Paris, and in every case they caused proclamations in French to be distributed announcing death to all working parties attempting to repair the mischief done.

PARIS

Is abundantly provisioned for more than two months. Bread now no dearer than before the siege began and meat cheaper. This result is naturally from three causes from a diminution in the number of consumers, over 300,000 persons having left Paris during the last fortnight; from the adoption of rigid economy by families and citizens, and from a reorganization under strict discipline of the Commissariat of the troops by Gen. Trochu.

Trochu has introduced in the garrison a sternness of discipline not known in the French army for years, and with the results already visible in the perfect order of the city is observable in the bearing of the soldiers and the general high spirit which prevails in the metropolis. There is much alarm, however, among the shop-keeping classes at the arming of the working classes, which Trochu is carrying on with a full understanding with the chiefs of all the societies of workingmen.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TOUL—ITS SURRENDER.

BERLIN, September 20.—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces, surrounding the city of Toul, began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued during the night and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned, by the well directed fire of the Prussian artillery. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with the greatest vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer to capitulate was promptly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

A THREAT BY RUSSIA—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, September 21.—There is no longer any doubt that Russia has made what amounts to a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandizement of Germany. This is confirmed from the highest quarters. To the attitude of Russia, taken in connection with the growing indignation of the English people and the course of Gladstone's Government peace must be attributed, if peace is now reached.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES AT PARIS.

A special from Berlin telegraphs that the forces now assembled before Paris number 400,000 men and that Prince Frederick Charles had over 150,000 between Metz and Rheims. Advices from Namur say:

THE PESTILENCE OF SEDAN

Is spreading throughout the invading armies. It is aggraved by the water of the limestone districts. The troops not being inured to campaign life, are suffering fearfully. This state of things is rendered worse by the dreadful rain storms and prematurely chill damp weather. Great dissatisfaction is openly expressed in Northern Germany at the treatment given Gen. Von Steinmetz, who is thought to have been sacrificed as being too popular.

FRENCH TROOPS TO CONVERGE ON PARIS—PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT TOUL—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GARRISON.

TOURS, September 21.—The government has ordered the troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans.

The following dispatches have been received by the Ministry:

COLMAR, September 20.—The Department of Haut Rhine has been completely evacuated by the German troops and drawings of conscription resumed. At Mulhausen all is quiet. Should the enemy return the population will be prepared to resist.

EPENIAL, September 20.—Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismantled.

GIEN, September 20.—It is reported that the Prussians, investing Paris, have been defeated in the Plains of Meudon and Sevres with heavy loss.

TOUL, September 21.—Transports landed here to-day with 6,000 zouaves and 2,000 chasseurs-a-cheval.

MARSEILLES, September 21.—The Municipal Council have voted a loan of ten millions francs.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* and other morning journals are

IRRITATED AT THE PRUSSIAN IMPLACABILITY.

The *Times* says: Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now and treat for peace.

TOURS, Septeber 21.—The members of the government were yesterday visited by the foreign Ambassadors who had arrived from Paris.

MUNICH, September 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following: The French garrison made a sortie from Strasburg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

In a battle between Villeneuve and Montrange, near Paris, on the 19th, the Second Bavarian Corps, supported by the Prussians, sustained the attack of General Vinoy's division. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over one thousand prisoners.

THE FRENCH WERE DRIVEN BACK

Into their entrenchments.

MADRID, September 21.—It now seems that Olazaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic when Lord Lyons, the English Minister, did so, yet he acted without waiting for letters of recognition.

LONDON, September 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours.

It is said that Gen. Werder has threatened to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A dispatch from Wundelheim states: On Tuesday Lunette No. 53 before the walls of Strasburg was taken by the Landwehr, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

THE FREEMASONS

in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of brotherhood and humanity during the war.

Paris is entirely shut in, and all the avenues of communication cut off except via Berlin. An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns were

CAPTURED BY THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday says: The French have abandoned their position near Pierrefitte north of Fort St. Denis, at the same time the Prussian and Bavarian corps crossing the Seine near Villeneuve attacked three divisions under Gen. Vinoy on the Hights of Sieux and captured seven guns and many men.

FRITZ DIRECTED THE MOVEMENTS.

The weather is superb.

VOMITO.

MADRID, September 21.—The Spanish towns on the Mediteranean coast are suffering from vomito. The disease has not made its appearance here.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

COPENHAGEN, September 21.—Six French iron-clads and two corvettes, part of the French Baltic fleet, were seen leaving the Baltic yesterday afternoon, passing the Great Belt.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

GLASGOW, September, 21.—Yesterday a large building in the course of erection in this city, fell with a great crash. Eleven workmen were buried in the ruins, five of whom were killed.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

VIENNA, September 21.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here soon.

THE ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN ARMY INTO ROME.

VILLA ALBANIA, September 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Pia, firing on the Papal Zouaves as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

THE NEW ROMAN REGIME—PROBABLE CABINET.

LONDON, September 21.—The Papal organ of this city, says: The following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new Regime, according to reports circulating at Rome: Mazzini, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carrolla, Minister of the Interior; Cernuschi, Minister of France; Fabrizi, Minister of War; Porto, Minister of Public Works; Ferrari, Minister of Education; Mancini, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mussi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

THE "TIMES" ON BISHOP COXE.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* ridicules the protest of Bishop Coxe, of Western New York against the mode of the proposed revision of the Bible, and says his arguments, practically, oppose any revision whatever.

(Tribune Special.)

RESULT OF FAVRE'S INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs to-day: The American Minister, upon authority, learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only, and will be informed by Bismarck that Germany must insist, as a condition *sine qua non* of peace, on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and the Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked.

Dispatches received in London from Bismarck, yesterday, say: Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters at Fervieres, Rothchild's chateau. A preliminary discussion was had relative to the time and mode of convoking the Constituent Assembly, in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of conditions to which the Provisional Government may yield its consent.

THE INVESTMENT OF ROME BEGUN.

FLORENCE, September 20.—8 A. M.—The siege of Rome has commenced. Five divisions under Gen. Cadorna invest the city. Resistance is a matter of form, and its surrender is expected to-day.

THE REPUBLIC VERSUS THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, September 20.—The North German *Gazette* says. Bismarck consents to see Favre, promising, however, that Germany is not disposed to intermeddle in the internal affairs of France. The German States are ready to recognize the Republic when they are sure the French people prefer that form of government, but to protect the military operations it is necessary to recognize in the territory actually occupied the authorities left by the Empire. Moreover it is still unknown whether Bazaine recognizes the Republic and the Government at Paris. Indeed it is reported that he expressly disavows both.

GERMAN UNITY.

The Ministry of Del Bruck has left the King's headquarters for Munich, where the future organization of Germany will be further discussed. The question is whether the South German States shall simply proclaim their adhesion to the North German Confederation under the existing constitution, or whether a Constituent Assembly shall be called and a new constitution adopted for both the North and South. Bismarck prefers the former.

(Herald Special.)

DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS AT VISSOUX CONFIRMED.

LONDON, September 20.—A telegraphic dispatch from Orleans, dated the 20th, says: An engagement took place at Vissoux, 25,000 French massed near the northern part of town were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The latter were mowed down by the French artillery but, after considerable loss they recrossed the river in good order and fell back on another army corps.

A favorable result is expected from the mission of Jules Favre and it is believed that

CONDITIONS OF PEACE

Will be fixed simultaneous with the cessation of hostilities.

(Evening Telegram Special.)

BERLIN, September 20.—A letter from Count Bismarck of the 11th says: The next phase of this wonderful war will be the investment and, in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris and all hope of successful resistance being over, after that

THERE MUST BE PEACE.

The government of France, or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter, when all that will be required of them will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed by ambitious aspirants or the desires of their people and that the miseries which they themselves have brought upon the two nations may never again be repeated.

I see I am paraded in the columns of several journals as having stated what these guarantees must be and must not be. Of course these statements are mainly romances. When approached by gentlemen of the press I generally give them civil answers. Their imagination does the rest. You know what guarantees are necessary to secure lasting peace. It is rather a military than a political question. No overtures of peace can be well received until the army is before Paris, but the safety of Germany and the peace of the world being secured, Germany will not oppose the termination of a war from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and Germany safe from future cruel and unneceassary slaughter.

THE SIEGE AND DEFENCES OF PARIS.

Dispatches from Paris state that it is reported there that it is the intention of the Prussians to attack Paris on the southeast, between Charenton and Clos mait, and establish the King's headquarters at Versailles.

Henri Rochefort, who has been assigned to the command of the barricades of Paris, is busily at work organizing a complete system of defenses throughout the exposed quarters, thus forming a second or interior enciente entirely around the city.

A French Institute has protested against the eventual bombardment as imperiling libraries, monuments and museums.

Almost all the troops who have gone out of Paris are harrassing the enemy dreadfully.

The National Guards now man the ramparts.

The Crown Prince is advancing towards Fontainebleau.

A Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* states that

THE LATE DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following history of the Diplomatic movement: England took the initiative, charging the Prussian Minister at London with certain propositions. The Minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William Some days passed without an answer. Lord Lyons, English Minister to France, then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that, whereas, the great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter now demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled to settle this point.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALSACE.

CARLSHUE, September 21.—The newly appointed Governor of the province of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following declarations are made: This State will not interfere with the Church or Ecclesiastics. Preaching, speaking or acting against the authorities will be bunished by military law. The Government will only take cognizance of infractions or indiscretions on the part of the clergy.

WAR TOPICS.

TOURS, September 21.—The iron gunboats for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

General Ripley, American, has offered his services to the committe of defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

LONDON, September 21.—There is marvelous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the City, and the defences on the other sides are being strengthened everywhere.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Bavaria has made arangements to supply her army with a new pattern of the mitrailleuse which throws three hunded and fifty balls per minute.

The *Times* says the revolution at Paris is recognized as Republican, and at Lyons as Social. The Red flag has been adopted by the latter.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 21.—Consols for money 2⅝@⅝@2⅝@2⅝. American Securities quiet. Coupons—62⅛, 90⅝; do '65's, 79½; do '67's, 88⅛; do 10-40's, 85⅝. Stocks steady. Erie, 18; Illinois, 113; Great Western 23½.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton, quiet. Middling upland 9⅛@18⅛; middling Orleans 19½@19⅝. Receipts 10,000. Breadstuffs firm, unchanged. Flour 23s. Oats 2⅛d. Pork 155s. Beef 114s. Lard 75s. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 57s; short rib middles 57s. Naval stores quiet. Comon rosin 4⅝@5.

LONDON, September 21.—Tallow declining, 4½; sperm oil, dull, 83s. Sugar quiet. Rosin firmer Linseed oil firm at 31s.

POLITICAL.

The Nashville Mayoralty—New York Democratic State Convention at Rochester—Organization—Abstract of Sound Resolutions Adopted—Hon. Jno. T. Hoffman Renominated by Acclamation for Governor—State Ticket Selected.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Col. Alden, Republican, is announced as a candidate for Mayor. Beech and Morris, Democrats, are also candidates.

ROCHESTER, September 21.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, on whose motion Wm. C. Dewitt, of Brooklyn, was made temporary chairman. The roll was then called.

When the county of New York was reached, great interest was exhibited to ascertain what course the Convention would pursue with respect to the contesting delegation of the Young Democracy. The clerk, however, only called the Tammany delegates.

After the roll was called, Samuel D. Mott, of Kings county, introduced the credentials of the Young Democracy delegation, and moved that a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to investigate the same.

The chairman said—"I will not recognize any delegations from the city of New York except that just announced by the Secretary, unless otherwise ordered. As no appeal was taken from this ruling, the Young Democracy was duly squelched."

At the afternoon session Wm. T. O'Dell of Saratoga, was chosen permanent chairman.

Joseph Warren, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported:

First—A general indictment against the Republican party.

Second—In favor of free trade.

Third—Reforms in Internal Revenue matters.

Fourth—Denouncing the congressional naturalization.

Fifth—Rejoicing at the downfall of imperialism in France and the establishment of a French Republic, and also the establishment of German unity.

Sixth—Sympathizing with Ireland, Cuba, and other people struggling for liberty.

Seventh—Calling for the extension of clemency to prisoners for violating the neutrality laws.

Eighth—Endorsing the canal funding bills.

Ninth—Endorsing the administration of Gov. Hoffman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted with great applause.

The following State ticke was nominated by acclamation: Governor, John T. Hoffman; Lieut. Governor, Allen C. Beach; Comptroller, Asher F. Nichols; Canal Commissioner, long term, John D. Fay; short term, George W. Chapman; State Prison Inspector, Solomon Schen. All were re-nominations. The convention then adjourned. A protest from the young Democracy against the action of the convention was made, but no notice whatever was taken of it.

ULYSSES.

The Great Smoker Repudiates the "Liberal" alias "Reform" Republicanism of Missouri—He Orders His Brothers-in-Law to go the Straight-out Radical Ticket.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, September 20.—A letter was received to-day by Charles W. Ford, United States Internal Revenue Collector or this District from President Grant containing the following:

"I regard the movement headed by Carl Schurz, Brown, &c., as similar to the Tennessee and Virginia movement—intended to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democratic, and thus give them control. *I hope you will all see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support.*"

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you become weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Direct

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, being the 11th day of the month, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability thereby incurred, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or either one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1867,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized to vote by ballot or by ballots printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled outside, "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of county officers voted for, including one senatorial, one member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled outside, "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled outside, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled outside, "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of June, 1839, I hereby give notice, that every person holding any office of trust or profit, except an office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector, clerk, or general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or of any Territory, any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all the citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action at the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall, for any such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VIth Article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and register-ed according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Penn street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth Ward of the city Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the office of Moreland & Hamilton in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown Avenue in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said Ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannopin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Geck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Charlotte and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River Avenue, in said ward.

The electors of that portion of McClure township, including within the following described boundaries, and to be known as the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, lying south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, commencing at the line of Allegheny City, running south of said railroad down to Jacob's run and following the dividing line between McClure and Reserve, to the Public School house near the House of Rodiger, on Woods run.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

By order of the Court, the Borough of East Birmingham having been divided into two precincts, beginning at the centre of Harmony street on the following described bounds to be known as precinct No. 1, viz: beginning at the centre of Harmony street on the back of the Monongahela river, thence eastwardly by said river to the centre of Railroad (now 200 feet), thence southwardly the centre of said 200 feet to the northern line of Lower St. Clair township, thence westwardly along the line of said township to the centre of Harmony street to the Monongahela River, the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

And the remainder of said borough of East Birmingham not embraced within said above boundaries to constitute precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Bidwell and Carey streets, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public school House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of that portion of the township of Lower St. Clair residing within the following described boundaries, and to be known as the borough of Lower St. Clair: Beginning at the Monongahela river at the mouth of Saw Mill run; thence along the centre of said run to the Ohio river; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of Chartiers creek; thence up the centre of said creek to the Chartiers road; thence along said road to the centre of Saw Mill run, the place of beginning, to meet at the house of Michael Kreig.

The remainder of said township of Lower St. Clair not described within said above boundaries the electors to meet at Mount Oliver school house.

The electors of the township of Versailles, first precinct, to meet at the Forest Hotel, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad; second township, second precinct to meet at Shaw's school House in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public school House, in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of John Somerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public school in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct to meet at Mount Vernon School House in said township of Elizabeth; and in the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward Township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of Lincoln Township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson Township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Mifflin Township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair Township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers Township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of that portion of Robinson Township residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of Court made, &c., to be known hereafter as the Township of Stowe, commencing at an elm on the property of David McKee, three perches from the centre of Chartier's Creek; thence through land of said McKee south sixty-nine and a half degrees, west sixty perches, to Whittengale's property; and thence by the same course 140 perches to McElherron's property; thence by the same course 100 92-100 perches to the McElherron road; thence by the central line of said road north 8½ degrees, west 12 88-100 perches; thence north 53½ degrees, west 20 24-100 perches; thence north 33½ degrees, west 13 68-100 perches; thence north 10½ degrees, east 14 16-100 perches; thence south 70½ degrees, west 13 16-100 perches; thence north 43½ degrees, west 100 perches, thence north 29 degrees, west 17 perches to James Ackleson's; thence north 28¾ degrees, east 21 88-100 perches; thence north 42½ degrees, west 15 76-100 perches; thence north 19¼ degrees, west 9 7-10 perches; thence north 20½ degrees, west 14 56-100 perches; thence north 25 degrees, east 19 40-100 perches; thence north 47½ degrees, west 13 68-100 perches; thence north 28½ degrees, west 21 92-100 perches; thence north 5 degrees, east 5 24-100 perches; thence north 26 degrees, east 22 12-100 perches; thence north 17½ degrees, east 22 36-100 perches; thence north 20¼ degrees, east 19 92-100 perches; thence north 7¼ degrees, west 25 68-100 perches; thence north 23 degrees, west 24 16-100 perches; thence north 23 degrees 30 minutes, west 17 56-100 perches; thence north 14¼ degrees, west 14 4-100 perches; thence north at degrees, west 30 92-100 perches; thence north 2¾ degrees, west 35 64-100 perches; thence north 18 degrees, west 9 8-100 perches; thence north 13½ degrees, west 19 64-100 perches; thence north 2½ degrees, west 21 6-100 perches; thence north 8½ degrees, west 74 4-10 perches to a sycamore tree on Moon run; thence north 25 degrees 31 minutes, west 19 4 10 perches; thence north 20½ degrees, west 10 56-100 perches to a sycamore tree on Moon run; thence by a straight line bearing north 32 degrees, east to the Ohio river at a point near the mouth of Gibson's Run to meet at the house of James Bryan in said township of Stowe.

The electors of the township of Robinson, precinct No. 1 to meet at the public house of Ely Wilcoff; and the remainder of said township of Robinson and not described on the boundaries of Stowe township, known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the house of John F. Semple.

The electors of Findley Township to meet at the house of McClelland & Armey, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon Township to meet at the School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio Township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said Township.

The electors of Kilbuck Township to meet at Kilbuck School House in said Township.

The electors of Franklin Township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said Township.

The electors of Marshall Township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve Township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

The electors of the Township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the public school house in the village of Blossonville, in said township. Second precinct to meet at the public school house in said precinct, in said township.

By order of Court, the electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1 Back Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Hover, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Cuntler, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rogers' Mills, in said township.

The electors of Upper Township to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Mc Candless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of East Deer Township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said township.

The electors of Fawn Township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Frazer Township to meet at School House No. 1 in the house heretofore to be called Chapin's.

The electors of Sewickley Township to meet at the house of William H. Hughes in said township.

The electors of Leet Township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Robinson Township, precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of Jesse Flack, on the City Run road, in said township. Precinct No. 3 to meet at the public house of James Gerry, known as Gerry's Five Mile House, on the Ferrysville road, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Abel Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point in the Allegheny river, at the upper line of the land of Peter Negley, deceased, thence by a course between the farms of said Negley and Kerr to the northwest corner of a lane forming a westerly course to the Shaner swamp, thence by a straight line to the northwest corner of the farm of Jacob Shaner, thence by a straight line to the easterly side of the Pittsburgh and Kittanning turnpike, at a point where the same is intersected by the line between the farms of Jacob Shaner and Jacob Kerr, thence by a straight line to the northwest corner of the farm of Jacob Kerr, thence by a straight line

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

CANROBERT'S CORPS CUTS ITS WAY OUT OF METZ.

BOUILLON, September 15, 10:50 P. M.—A part of Bazaine's army has cut its way through the Prussians at Metz, and are now marching on Paris. Marshal Canrobert is in command.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, September 15.—The following special dispatch has been received here: Bouillon, Belgium, September 15—4 P. M.—Sedan has been placed in a state of siege, the Mayor arrested and the population expelled. The Prussians apprehend the

APPROACH OF BAZAINE'S ARMY,

Reported to have escaped from Metz, and even said to have reached Carignan.

AN ORLEANS PRINCE SPOKEN OF FOR THE FRENCH THRONE.

LONDON, September 15.—In Diplomatic circles a firm belief prevails that the Orleans family will be restored to the throne of France. The arrival in Europe of Count D'Eu, General-in-chief of the Brazilian armies, is certainly regarded as significant. Thiers had a long interview with a number of the Orleans family here. It is said that he delivered to the Duke D' Aumale an important private letter from General Trochu.

STRASBURG.

WUNDELSHEIM, near Strasburg, September 15.—The besiegers completed the third parallel before Strasburg, on Tuesday, and for the past forty-eight hours a battery has maintained a constant fire with telling effect.

The Republic has been proclaimed in Strasburg.

A detachment of General Killar's command dispersed a force of French Rifle men near Colmar on Wednesday.

PARIS IS READY

to sacrifice all in order to give time to France to organize for an irresistible defense.

Last night the Parisians were awakened by a tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. It was supposed that an attack had been made, and there was some excitement, which was allayed when the announcement was made that the gunners were only practising.

The shops are mostly closed and the masters and employees are alike drilling. The workmen and the national guard made another demonstration of regard to Minister Washburne and the United States Government yesterday.

Prussians were discovered to-day in a secluded place firing with rifles at one of the balloons used by the military authorities. They were promptly arrested.

Great numbers of French Tireurs are camped at Mortmartre. Gustave Flourens, Faville, and Chateaubriand are in command of battalions.

At Pau friendly demonstrations were made by the Garde Mobile and people in front of the American Consulate.

The Prussians to-day were camped at Croix-au-Bois, Gastors-Glas and Fontaine, near the city. At Nogent-sur-Seine the Uhlans appeared, but retreated when it became evident the people meant to give them battle.

It is reported that many large seige guns of the Prussians are imbedded in the mud of the Canal de la Marne au Rhine. The Germans attempted to transport their guns by the canal and the French suddenly let the water out of it. It is said this will delay the siege considerably,

The forts at Lyons are completed. Many troops are reaching there daily. The guns are all in position.

Advices from all parts of France say that large sums of money are being subscribed for national defense. Large forces are being raised and equipped in all the Departments.

A party of American volunteers passed through Tours to-day coming to Paris.

Conscripts of the regular army are drilling here daily.

(Sun Special.)

PARIS, September 15.—The news of the American offer of mediation was received with great gratitude, but General Cluseret advised the people last night, at Belleville, to refuse mediation and fight. He said if the French Republic conquer alone the freedom of the soil, it will not only be a consolidation forever of republican institutions to France, but all over the world.

PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The report of the atrocities committed by the Prussians at Bazeilles is confirmed. A letter has been received from Duc De Fritz James, who was an eye-witness, in which he says the Prussians punished the inhabitants for defending their village, by setting the place on fire. Most of the National Guards were killed. The people sought refuge in cellars, and all men, women and children were burned alive, the Bavarians driving back into the flames or shooting all those who tried to escape.

(Herald Special.)

STRASBURG IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch from Brumath, eleven miles northwest from Strasburg, yesterday, says: A heavy fire was continued all day from the heavy guns of the third parallel, causing great destruction to the walls and citadel. The effort to carry the fortifications by storm will doubtless be made to-morrow.

Several fires have broken out in the city. Fires are inevitable rfrom the ceaseless bombardment. Some fugitives in conversation state that the sufferings of the people are intense. Provisions are served out in very limited quantities. Mortality and sickness caused by deprivations continue to be very great. On the 14th the citizens made another appeal to Ulrich to yield to the inevitable destiny. The commander replied that his position was most painful, but he must at all hazards discharge his duty to the country.

I have seen friends of Mazzini who laugh at the statement that he will renounce his republican sentiments as soon as Rome is the Italian capital. They say that is one reason more for seeking to establish it in Italy.

The occupation of Rome creates even more interest here than the situation of Paris. The Protestant sentiment in England is jubilant.

BURNING THE WOODS

And all surface encumbrances at Joinville Le Point, a small village six miles east of Paris.

All communication with Paris are now destroyed and it is anticipated that a summons to surrender Paris will be sent to General Trochu, commanding the troops within the city.

PARIS, September 16.—The city has been declared in a state of siege, and noncombatants are to be expelled.

It is again reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Toulon with 500 American volunteers and 7,000 rifles.

The Prussians were yesterday at Joinville, seven miles from thecity. There have been no railroad trains beyond this point since Wednesday last. The forests around the city are now entirely consumed.

[Times Special.]

MEANS OF OBSERVING THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, Septeptember 16.—Our correspondent writing from Paris of September 15th, says: Bread and meat have fallen in price, but salt and provisione have risen.

An immense amount of powder—three million kilogrammes—is within the walls.

A signal telegraph has been put on the Arc De Triomphe to correspond with that on Fort Valerian. A new system of signals has been arranged of colored lights. When the trees are removed the movements of the enemy will be visible from the signal station. Underground wires will run from station to station. Balloons will be used and photographic bird-eye views taken continually of the enemy's advance and sent instantly to Gen. Trochu. Troops are daily arriving who escaped from Sedan amoog others last night, a General, in peasant's attire

PERE HYACINTHE

Has published a letter expressing the warmest gratitude to the United States for her prompt recognition of the Republic. He has been prevented by illness from going as chaplain in the army. The letter is addressed by Minister Washburne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Says the letter: A page in the history of liberty in both worlds revives the memory of Washington and La Fayette, and proves that if despotism succeeded in dividing the two Governments, liberty had not for a moment ceased to unite the two nations. Europe, on whose soil the blood of our heroes defeated has been shed still keeps silent, while America, notwithstanding the ocean separates us, makes her voice heard.

THE PRUSSIANS

Are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack on the southern and south-eastern sides, to secure their supplies, and at the same time prevent reinforcements from the south and west to the besieged. Military men of experience here say that the power of the city to resist is limited only by the supply of food. Trochu has 400,000 men under arms who will become good soldiers behind the ramparts. The citizens are determined to emulate Strasburg. If the city holds out two months, the Prussians will be drawn back to the Rhine. Trochu's proclamation on Wednesday to the troops discloses the fact that the most efficient preparations for defence has been made. The enemy will have to make their way over barricades if they succeed in battering down the walls or get in by surprise.

On Wednesday evening the first of a series of mock sallies to be made by the besieged was made with 80,000 regular troops.

(World Special.)

FORMIDABLE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE RUMORED—SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS THREATENED.

LONDON, September 18.—There is great excitement in diplomatic circles to-night over a report that an Alliance beween Austria, Italy and Russia has been completed, the object of which is the division of the Turkish Empire, the annexation of Prussian Poland by Russia, the annexation of Prussian Silesia by Austria, and the surrender of the Italian Tyrol to Italy.

It is believed that Europe is on the eve of complications more formidable and extensive than were dreamed of a few weeks ago.

SERIES OF SKIRMISHES TO THE SOUTH OF PARIS.

A sharp engagement occurred yesterday on the line of the Orleans Railway, near Carlesil, between the advanced Prussian advance left wing and a body of the Garde Mobile and Franc Tireurs, supported by a detachment of the army of Paris.

The Prussian cavalry were defeated on Thursday afternoon at Guignez and driven back on Melun, on the Paris and Lyons Railway, which town has been occupied in force on Wednesday by infantry and artillery.

Yesterday morning a column of the three arms advanced from Melun upon Corbeil, fourteen miles from Paris, with the object of destroying the flour mills and seizing the garrison at that point, and to throw forward a column to cut the direct line of the railway two miles further north at Juvisy. The second object was attained, but the Prussians having pushed on three miles further to Ablon, were attacked by a superior force, and after a severe conflict were routed and compelled to retreat upon the entrenchments which they had thrown up on a hill at Juvisy, commanding the passage of the Orga, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French.

At the same time the Prussians at Corbeil, who had established themselves in the hamlet of Ris, were attacked by a French force advancing from Longumaneau and Etampes. They succeeded in maintaining their positions, and during the action the extensive mill and grannaries on the Essone were set on fire and burned to the ground with all their contents not previously transported to Paris. In the action at Ablon many villas and private residences were set on fire, and an ancient Protestant church, one of the few exempted by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was seriously damaged.

When your special left Charless, a column of troops was moving to renew the attack on the Prussians at Juvesy.

The city of Calais and the whole of Pas de Calais was this morning declared in a state of siege and under martial law. Communication by rail and telegraph between Paris and Calais yesterday was cut between Amiens and Paris.

A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Longneau, three miles from Amiens, captured the train coming from Brussels, and burned the buildings. Communication between Amiens and Rouen still, however, remains open.

We have a rumor from Mons that the force under Canrobert on Wednesday

ATTACKED AND DEFEATED THE PRUSSIANS

near St. Quentin, and that an action was going on Thursday near Dercquion. It is believed that Canrobert has formed a junction with troops from Lille, Valenciennes and Arras and is threatening the right wing of the Prussians before Paris ati Compegne.

REPUBLICANISM AT WORK.

It is announced from Brussels that the Internationals have begun to disseminate throughout Southern Germany documents calling upon the people to make common cause with the people of France and demand the abolition of the Nobility and Monarchy.

It is certain that the Bavarian government has been forced to declare that it in no way adheres to the project of consolidation with the North German Confederation.

A formidable popular demonstration was held in Vienna yesterday before the hall of the Imperial parliament. The German banner of 1848 was carried in procession, and cries were raised for a Republic. The crowd was dispersed by the police, and a few arrests made, but no lives were lost.

The excitement of the people of Prague, Brienne and other cities of the Empire is on the increase. The walls of the Romer in Frankfort were found covered on Wednesday morning with huge placards calling on the people to prepare for a proclamation of a Democratic Social Republic. Similar placards were affixed to the main entrance of the *Paulus Kirche*. The placards were printed in French and German and headed, "By Order of the Universal Committee of the European Republic." Groups gathered about them and the police tore them down but no demonstration was made.

WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, September 18—10 A. M.—Prussians, advancing on Paris, have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Brunoi. The press of Paris without exception oppose the restoration of Bonaparte.

The government at Tours receives assurance from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to the places of rendezvous.

WUNDELSHIEM, September 18.—It is officially reported that the works facing lunettes, Nos. 52 and 53 of Strasburg, are finished. Near the lunettes fifty-three mines were exploded by the besieged, and the earthworks protecting the assailants injured, but they have since been repaired.

CAPTURES AND CASUALTIES AT SEDAN.

BERLIN, September 18.—A telegram from the Kings headquarters states that the total number of men actually captured at Sedan was only thirty thousand, including thirty-nine Generals and two thousand five hundred and ninety-five officers, five hundred of whom have been released on parole. The killed and wounded numbered twenty thousand.

(Herald Special.)

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PARIS, September 18.—Strasburg is nearly untenable, and the inhabitants are departing.

The Prussians have been seen in front of Colmar and Mulhouse, marching towards Lyons.

The Prussians crossed the Seine last evening near Athis, but were beaten back.

Cannonading is now heard towards Bicetre.

A committee of German workmen has made a protest against the war.

Victor Hugo's address to France to-day is exciting all classes to oppose the return of Napoleon.

The cattle plague has attacked the cattle of the Prussian army.

The Ambassadors of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey have left Paris.

A BALLOON

has arrived from Metz with letters.

TOURS, September 18—Evening.—The Foreign Ministers left Paris yesterday in haste, having been informed that a serious attack was to be made.

There was

HARD FIGHTING

Yesterday and to-day around Paris.

Rochefort is one of the strongest supporters of the Government. He uses his influence over the people to soothe and quiet the impatient, and counsels moderation. Theirs is expected here (Tours) on his way to Russia, through Switzerland.

LONDON, September 18—Evening.—On Saturday General Vinoy made a reconnoisance from Paris and discovered a force of 30,000 Prussians posted at Creteile. A skirmish took place in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded. Cannonading has been heard in the neighborhood of Fort Ivry and Charenton.

It is reported that General Falkenstein's command has been added to the Prussian forces approaching Paris.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization,

PROTESTS

Against the probable destruction by bombardment, of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

[Tribune Specials.]

PARIS, September 17—1 P. M.—A messenger from ihe King's headquarters reports that

BISMARCK AND THE KING

insist upon the permanent occupation by the Prussians of Strasbourg and Metz. Indemnity is not a question of so much consideration, but the other condition is absolute.

The Prussians intend beleaguering Paris and delaying operations, relying upon an insurrection against the Provision Government.

FLORENCE, September 18.—An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Italian Army of Occupation in the Roman Territory, at Monte Rotundo, dated the 17th, says: Baron Von Arnheim came to Gen. Cadorna's quarters

BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE POPE,

to explain that the foreign military forces for the moment ruled Rome, and His Holiness was unable to prevent resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops. He wished to know what course Cadorna intended to take. The General replied that his purpose was fully set forth in the royal proclamation. The King had shown great patience, but the fact that foreigners attempted to defend the city and rule the Pope tried that patience severely. Arnheim begged a delay of twenty-four hours that he might bring additional influence to bear on the Pope. Codorna so far yielded as to suspend the attack on Rome twenty-four hours, but reserving the right to manouvre his troops which now encircles the city.

THE POPE AT ST. ANGELO.

LONDON, September 18.—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, and the capitulation of the city is hourly expected.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION—ROME SAID TO BE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, September 17.—It is reported that the Italian troops occupied Rome to-day, after a fight, and the Pope has taken refuge on an English war vessel.

ROME, September 17.—The inhabitants of the city received a flag of truce from Gen. Cadonna, in command of the Italian troops, who has arrived very close to the city. The people received the truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

FLORENCE, September 17.—The Italian army is quietly but rapidly occupying Pontifical territory. A number of towns have lately been entered without opposition. General Kansler, commander of the Pontifical forces, refused to surrender Rome.

MADRID, September 17.—All but the ultra-Catholic press are delighted at the end of the Pope's temporal power.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, September 17.—A hundred casks of Naptha were picked up off Lowestoft on the 12th inst.

The steamship Europe, of the General Trans-Atlantic line, has arrived at Southampton with a load of cotton.

The English journals have no comments on the international boat race. The result was apparently pretty generally considered a foregone conclusion.

The sessions of the British Scientific Association to-day were very interesting. The propositions of Dr. Vawkhurst for a reform of the patent laws were discussed. The necessity for reform is generally conceded, especially in matters of expense and specifications. Subsequently James Haywood read a paper demonstrating the fitness of the American Indians for agriculture. This occasioned a long discussion on the Indian policy of the American Government.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, September, 17.—The Queen has united with Vice Admiral Dacres in a letter of condolence to the widows and orphans of those who went down in the iron-clad, Captain. She addressed each one of them personally in sympathetic terms. She feels acutely the loss of her best ship, with so many gallant sermen.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, September 17.—The Sessions of the Reichsrath opened to-day. The Emperor in his speech said: While a sanguinary war rages between two great nations, Austria enjoys peace. She should now employ herself in consolidating her constitutional system. He regretted that Bohemia was unrepresented, though it was through no lack of patriotism. The present task before the Legislature is to reconcile the autonomy of the separate Kingdoms with the strength of the Empire; provide for a choice of delegations; regulate elections of the Church and State, which have been unsettled by the abolition of the Concordat; arrange for the reorganization and reform of the Judicial System; consider the bill relative to public instruction, and provide for revenue.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

CARLSRUHE, September 17.—A strong German detachment has occupied Mulhouse, Cornay and Busancy.

BISMARCK AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, September 17.—It is said that Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked. In this connection the last number of the *Independence Belge* says: It fears that Belgium has already leaned too sharply to Prussia.

TURKEY ARMING HER RESERVES.

LONDON, September 17.—Dispatches received to-day announce that Turkey has mustered the reserves of the entire empire.

French iron-clads were recalled from the Baltic and North Seas, to protect Cherbourg, Havre, and other ports from capture by the Prussians.

Advices received at the War Department show great numbers of French emigrating from Bordeaux. Telegrams state that great activity exists there. The Committee of Defense are enrolling a large force, collected there and in the surrounding departments.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

LONDON, September 17.—The *Times'* correspondent says the people are despondent upon the unfavorable termination of all negotiations for peace. The chances for stopping the war threaten to vanish altogether. England considers the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine unwise, but will never fire a shot to oppose the demands of Germany. France should address the King of Prussia direct, and ascertain the terms upon which he will treat for peace.

BERLIN, September 17.—Count Bismarck announces that the peace negotiations have failed entirely, and the march upon Paris will be resumed. No negotiations will be initiated until Paris is taken.

King William has decided to annex Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

(Herald Special.)

THE FRENCH NORTHERN PROVINCES.

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Murienbourg, Belgium, 15th, says: The telegraph lines to Paris have been cut and all communication with the besieged city severed. French trains proceed through the cities of Northern France to the frontier of Belgium. The people throughout that portion of France are downcast and have no organization and no chief. They seem quite discouraged, and altogether unavailable as soldiers, and express hopelessness in the cause of France. They appear to feel that a Napoleon, like the First, might retrieve everything, but such a leader cannot be found that desires peace. The impression universally prevails that Bismarck will be satisfied with nothing less than concluding peace with the German armies within the walls of Paris. The sympathy of the Belgians is strongly in favor of the French. It is well known that there are 100,000 good fighting men available in the northern French provinces, but no one to organize and lead them.

The *Economist* has a strong article in favor of peace. The very object of the war, the article says, was to sustain the principle of German unity against the objections of France. That object is now attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, September 17.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Parss, September 15, says: The frequent interviews between Jules Favre and Olosaga are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night. It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, thus carrying out an old military trick. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretended to have lost their horses. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak the French language perfectly. I fear we shall have another wooden horse affair. It is most imprudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins.

The commandant of the fortress of Laon has been exonerated of the charges of blowing up the citadel. The work was done by a guard of the magazine, an Alma veteran, in a state of Patriotic exultation.

There is a more hopeful feeling at Paris to-day from the announcement that Lori Lyons had gone to the Prussian headquarters, and that the elections for a Constituent Assembly are to take place on the 2d of September instead of the 15th of October.

All accounts from Paris describe the French as eager for peace.

The Red Republicans are now really more dangerous to the city than the Prussians. Some are already urging the erection of a guillotine.

(Tribune Special.)

FAILURE OF THE FRENCH FLEET—THE BLOCKADE OF GERMAN PORTS RAISED.

LONDON, September 17.—A correspondent with the French fleet writes that the sailors express much satisfaction at the prospect of raising the blockade and a return to some point where active service may be possible. When the fleet left Cherbourg the Minister of Marine gave to Admiral Willaumez a positive promise that not alone should several armor-clad ships follow him at brief intervals, but what was of the first importance, the fleet of transports would then speedily join him, conveying 30,000 or 40,000 troops for land operations. The promise has been broken in both instances, and the fleet left to its own resources, which were insufficent to maintain the blockade of the enemy's ports. Such service is tedious and unsatisfactory. Our station is in dangerous waters, abounding in hidden reefs and shallows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night, no buoys to serve as marks for a guide by day, while we are compelled to constantly guard against surprises by the enemy, with small means for retaliation in open parts. We are forbidden to attack fortresses and could not do so with the slightest prospect of success, as the heavy ironclads draw from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet of water, with the exception of the Rochambeau, which combines a formidable armament with comparatively small draught. But little can be done with a single ship. We might attack Kiel; but to what purpose? The forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that it would be almost impossible to elevate the guns sufficiently to effect anything, whiles the ships would be exposed to a destructive downward fire, escaping which they would encounter more formidable obstacles in the bay, which is filled with torpedoes and rendered unnavigable by the sinking of vessels connected with chain cables, leaving only a narrow and tortuous channel through which only the smallest craft can manage to pick their way. Under such circumstances it would be madness to attempt to penetrate far enough to bombard the town and capture a few wooden men-of-war. It would be a piece of senseless temerity and probably result in another German triumph. Hence the complete and disastrous failure of the French fleet in the hour of danger, notwithstanding its heavy cost to the country. There should be no fleet here, or one four times as powerful.

STRASBURG IN THE "LAST DITCH"

PARIS, September 17.—The commander at Strasburg, General Ulrich, telegraphs to the War Department, that "The situation of the city is continually growing more desperate, necessitating his early capitulation."

A grand Republican demonstration recently occurred at Marseilles. Esquiros made a strong discourse in honor of the United States, asserting that the empire was the friend of the Southern rebellion, and the French Republicans favored the Union. The American consul also made a speech, sympathizing with the new government.

LONDON, September 17.—It is said the Prussian siege train is still fast aground in the canal de la Marne au Rhine. Many of the old police force of Paris were arrested on the charge of being concerned in the Bonapartist plot. The nephew of ex-Prefect Pietree, recently arrested, is believed to be at the head of the conspiracy.

The Government Inspectors of the Nashville District in Tennessee, inspected the Stacy whisky, and decided that there was no cause for seizure; that the proof was below, rather than in excess of the marks on the stamps, and that all whiskies are just as liable to seizure.

ILLINOIS.

Bishop Whitehouse Stands One Ahead of Rev. Cheney—Democratic Nominations.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The new Canon introduced into the Illinois Diocesan Convention and rejected by a tie vote on Wednesday, providing that any clergyman who appealed from the decree of an Ecclesiastical Court to a Civil Court for the purpose of arresting any ecclesiastic proceedings against him, should be suspended, *ipso facto*, from the functions of the ministry, was again brought before the Convention last evening, and after expressions of strong protest against it by Messrs. Tyng, Sullivan, McGregory, Powers, Gardner, Thompson, and others, and no word of defence from its friends, was passed as follows: Ayes—Ministers, 37; Laymen, 13, Nays—Ministers, 22; Laymen, 7. The new article is as follows: "No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting, impeding or avoiding any ecclesiastical proceeding against him; the penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension, *ipso facto*, from the functions of the Ministry. In order to ease the effect of this article, Mr. Lee remarked, the following section providing for an appellate court was introduced and adopted: The Bishop and Rural Deans of the diocese shall constitute the appellate court of the diocese, of which the Bishop shall be presiding judge. In case of the Bishop's absence from the diocese, or if for any reason he does not sit, one of the Deans is to be named by the Bishop, or in his absence from the diocese by the Standing Committee who shall act as presiding judge. A majority of the members of the appellate court shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. The court shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep a correct record of he proceedings.

In the Twelfth District the Democrats yesterday nominated Wm. Huntzell for Congress.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee on Saturday—Large Attendance—Officers Elected.

The Allegheny County Democratic Committee, selected a few days ago, met at the Headquarters, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on Saturday morning. The meeting, which was one of the largest of the kind ever held in the county, was called to order by the chairman, D. D. Bruce, Esq., who complimented those present for the large attendance and for the determination manifested to go into the canvass that would deserve, if not bring success.

Chris. Magee, Esq., was nominated for permanent Secretary, and Mr. James Bowen, permanent Treasurer. Both were unanimously elected.

A. W. Foster, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee, was alone authorized to draw warrants upon the Treasurer, to which committee all claims should be presented.

Arrangements were made for the appointment of Vigilance Committees in the various election districts throughout the county, and after the transaction of some other business, not of a public nature, the meeting adjourned.

The County Committee, under the supervision of its able and efficient Chairman, Mr. Bruce, being now fully organized, we feel safe in predicting that so far as it is concerned, the canvass will be conducted with energy and ability.

THE PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

To the Manufacturers, Merchants and Business Men of Pittsburgh and of the Monongahela Valley.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company being extremely anxious that said road should be built on account of the great benefits it would confer upon your entire community, take this method of calling your attention—first, to its present condition; next, its importance; third, to the action necessary to its commencement and completion.

First. There have been subscriptions of stock and rights of way obtained to some extent, and still others promised, but for its successful commencement and and completion it is absolutely necessary that there be secured—subscribed in stock and taken in bonds, including subscriptions already made—say, about one million dollars. This amount will enable the company to put the work under contract at once cheaply, and push it without fear of stoppage or embarrassment from any cause, but without securing such subscription the company is helpless and unable to accomplish this task.

Now, we appeal to you as successful business men, interested in the prosperity of Pittsburgh and the Monongahela Valley, whether you do not owe to yourselves and posterity to build this road at once, and let this city, and the country through which it passes, reap the harvest of prosperity which it will bring to your doors, before some more keen sighted and enterprising parties build other roads that will carry off from us this rich harvest, which nature and nature's God intended we should reap.

For the purpose of bringing this matter before the minds of those most interested, at once, and as forcibly as the importance of the subject demands, our Board, at its meeting yesterday, passed the following:

Resolved, That Captain W. W. Martin, B. F. Jones, George Black, Joseph Walton and J. C. Risher, be and they are hereby appointed a special committee, with all the powers of this Board necessary for the work, to place this matter before the minds of our business men, manufacturers and property holders—also the holders and owners of property along its line, urging all to unite in furnishing the necessary means to build this road, and put at least a portion of it under contract this fall.

Resolved, That copies of this be furnished all our city papers for publication.

Office of the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh.

September 16th, 1870.

AFRICAN WINE.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contain several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

We acknowledge the receipt of an ear of large grain corn, measuring 13¼ inches, raised by Mr. John Donley, of Cranberry township, Butler county. Who can beat it?

The Beaver County Fair will open on September 27th, and be held during that and the two succeeding days. The display promises to be unusually fine. We return our thanks for a complimentary certificate of membership in the Agricultural Society of that county.

The brick work of Semple's new dry goods palace, in Allegheny City, is nearly completed, while but the cappings remain to be placed in position to finish the immense elegant stone front. The building looms up high above all others on that side of the river and, in fact, there are few in the United States that excel it. It will be the largest emporium of its kind in Pennsylvania; there not being one dry goods house in the Quaker city, but could conveniently be buried within its walls. It is a monument to the sagacity and business capacity of Pennsylvania's leading dry goods merchant.

Fire in East Liberty.

A small frame building used as a warehouse by James Arp on the corner of Smith and Pike steets was burned on Tuesday night at a late hour. It is thought it was the work of an incendiary as, had the flames spread from that immediate building, a disastrous conflagration would have been the result. There was very little in the warehouse at the time, consequently the damage is light.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Jackson Association, held last evening, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the profoundest regret that the members of this Association have heard of the death of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, and that in his death the State and nation have lost a pure, noble and liberal minded statesman and the community an honest and upright citizen and a worthy member of society.

Resolved, That the forezoing resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Association, furnished to the press for publication, and a copy of the same duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Malcom Hay, in moving the adoption of the resolution paid a feeling tribute to the worth of the departed statesman.

Remarks were also made by Vice President Fetterman and others.

Fire on Webster Avenue—Three Dwellings Destroyed—The Insurance.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a general alarm of fire was struck from box No. 81, corner of Center avenue and Kirkpatrick street. The alarm was occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in a range of frame houses known as Mill's row, on Webster avenue, just above Kirkpatrick street. The firemen appeared on the ground as early as the state of the grades in that neighborhood would permit, but not in time enough to prevent the destruction of three of the buildings. The first house belonged to Reuben Kern, a frame, two stories high, which was totally destroyed; insured in the Germania for $500. The second house was occupied by Mr. Johnson, which was a frame, two stories high. The furniture in this house was all new, and is an entire loss of some $800; no insurance. Mr. Gould's house came next, which was not insured, loss, $500. The fire, it is thought, originated from a defective flue.

We Advise

Every woman who washes to get a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. Get them if you have to live on one meal a day. You have no idea of their excellence. They will save money, strength, and even your life.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Christain Recorder.* Sep 24-1tw&d.

Good News from Ireland.

During the Irish famine we sent a million dollars' worth of food to Cork. Ireland is now repaying the debt with interest; not from her exchequer, not from harvest fields, but from the adamantine rocks on her coast. An enterprising company in new York is importing ship loads of the edible moss that grows on her cliffs, and converting it, under the name of Sea Moss Farine, into an economic source of nourishment and palatable food. The new source of ailment is prepared under a patent, and although but a year in the market, has already taken precedence of all the gelatinous agents heretofore used in cookery. No epicure who has tasted the puddings, custards and jellies made from SEA MOSS FARINE, will deny that they are incompparable. The saving effected by using this article instead of maizena, farina or corn starch (all of which it excels in palatability), is about fifty per cent.

Radway's Ready Relief.

Pain, from whatever source it may proceed, is irksome. It may be slight or intense, of short duration or cronic; yet the sufferer casts about for a remedy that will at least afford relief, if not an entire cure. The remedy that produces the latter effect in the shortest possible time is certainly one of the greatest boons that could be bestowed on the race, and one to be not only cherished, but to have its benefits promulgated, so that all may have opportunity of access to them. Such a remedy is Radway's Ready Relief—a medicine that obtains general endorsement wherever it is known, and its fame is national—we may say, world-wide. Radway's Ready Relief has received the most flattering testimonials from the press, the professions, travelers, from high and low, rich and poor, yet its proprietors do not make a parade of them in print. They put their remedy before the public, confident that its merits will speak for themselves, confident in its unfailing virtue as a cure for pain, no matter from what cause, wether from internal or external sorces, from rheumatism, neuralgia, fever and ague, chills, headache, dysentery, sore throat, hysterics, and so on through the endless category of diseases that spring from changes of air, of diet or of water, and to which travelers and people of sensitive systems are so subject. It not only cures: it is also preventive of fever and ague, chills and fever, rheumatism, etc. and is used now for that purpose to a large extent in the West, by emigrants, settlers, and even the old residents, who have been impressed with its wonderful virtues. It is a well known fact that soldiers are especialy subject, by reason of their peculiar diet, exposure and change of air, to malarious fevers, dysentery and other disturbances of the intestinal organs. For such Radway's Ready Relief is peculiarly opportune, affording as it does a sure cure, and, as we have said, preventive for such maladies. We have seen an order for two hundred cases of this valuable remedy to be sent to the German army operating in France—only another proof of its merits and fame. Need we add more in its favor?

All druggists keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief always on hand.

Plantation Bitters as an Appetizer

Want of appetite is a sure sign that the stomach is out of order. All persons in perfect health relish their food, and it may be regarded as a rule to which there is no exceptions, that individuals who are never hungry can not be entirely well. To eat without enjoyment is a penance, and sustenance taken into the stomach against the inclination does not nourish the system as it ought to do. The best known remedy for a distaste or disinclination for food is Plantation Bitters, A wine-glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of gastric juice, and thereby provokes hunger—for the palate sympathizes with the stomach. Nor can the appetite thus created be called a false appetite, for it is the legitimate consequence of a new energy imparted to the digestive organs by this wholesome medicated stimulant.

"Sea Moss Farine will prove a great blessing to the poor. It is so cheap that it is within the reach of all It is by far the most nutritious and delightful preparation that has ever come to our notice."—*Observer.*

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

African Wine.—It is generally known that Cape Colony produces the most delicious wines known on the face of the earth. A cargo received as a remittance by our neighbors Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. contain several varieties raised there, among which the Constancia commands the highest price of any wine in the world. Almost the entire crop of it is consumed in the palaces of Europe, this rare exception being sent to them in exchange for their medicines, which have long been the staple remedies of South Africa.—*Boston Journal.*

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. E. BEADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	113¾
United States 6s, 1881	117
" " 5-20s, 1865	117½
" " 5-20s, 1867	117½
" " 5-20s, 1868	117½
" " 10-40s	106½
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110¾
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110¾
Pac Mail	95
Cumb Valley Railroad	95
Penn'a Railroad	57½
Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad	96
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad	97
Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad	68
Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad	95
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	96
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad	112
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Sandusky Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Bellefontaine Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Indianapolis Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Columbus Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Cincinnati Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Chicago Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Akron Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Wooster Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Mansfield Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Zanesville Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Marietta Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Parkersburg Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Huntington Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Ashland Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Portsmouth Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Steubenville Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Wheeling Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Pittsburgh Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Allegheny Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Monongahela Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Youghiogheny Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Connellsville Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Uniontown Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Greensburg Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Latrobe Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Johnstown Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Altoona Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Harrisburg Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Philadelphia Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, New York Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Boston Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Portland Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Bangor Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Augusta Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Lewiston Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Auburn Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Rochester Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Buffalo Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Niagara Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Toronto Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Montreal Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Quebec Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, St. John Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Halifax Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Charlottetown Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Summerside Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Pictou Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Truro Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Amherst Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Moncton Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, St. Stephen Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Woodstock Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Fredericton Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Chatham Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Newcastle Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Dalhousie Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Campbellton Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Bathurst Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Shediac Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Sackville Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Dorchester Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Port Elgin Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Sackville Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Dorchester Division	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Port Elgin Division	96

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 22, 1870.

Remarks.—An improvement was perceptible in commercial circles. There was a decided better demand for certain articles. The fall season is evidently about to be opened in earnest in regard to prices. A limited number of changes have been made and they will be found under their appropriate heads: The leading houses are already adding to their large stock of merchandise, so that before the close of the week they will be sufficiently prepared to meet any demand that might arise—all they have to do is to advertise liberally in The Post and they will be certain to succeed—just try it and you will not be disappointment. There is a good time coming; just wait a little longer. Flour—we can report a good trade demand at prices that have ruled for some days. The advance of wheat in the west has strengthened the confidence of holders who decline to make concessions in order to effect sales. The leading houses are well supplied with standard brands—besides the receipts are increasing. The mills are in a healthy condition so far as relates to having a good stock on hand, besides receiving the largest portion of the receipts that come in. Most of them are running to their full capacity, and have a good local trade and a fair export demand. Work on the rebuilding of the Pearl Mills is progressing favorably; they will contain all the latest and best improvements. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains a large supply with liberal receipts. Prices are weak and tending downward, although no decline has taken place. We can report regular sales at prices ranging from 2 00 to 2 50a3 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a good business at the following: Soda ash—Refined, 55 per cent, 3¾a4c; common 48 per cent, 3¼c per lb; Potash 7a7¼c; Pearl 9a9½c.

GRAIN—There was a moderate trade demand for most descriptions, while others were neglected. The operations were entirely for this market. Wheat is a shade firmer, the news from the west favoring holders. We quote red winter at 1 18a1 24; mixed, 1 25a1 27; southern amber, 1 33a1 35; white, 1 30a1 35. Oats—The receipts have increased; sales were reported from first hands at 43a45; store lots 48a50c. Corn—shelled was more fancied; holders firm with sales at 85a87c with more buyers than sellers; mixed at 85c; prime ear is in steady demand and scorce, with sales at 93a95c. Rye—Prices nominal at 80a95c; demand limited. Barley—Prices irregular; we are reported sales at 1 00a1 15.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet and prices unchanged. We can report sales at 6a7c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is selling in a regular way at 36a38c.

BUTTER—The receipts have materially increased. The supply exceeds the demand. The tendency being downward, we can report sales of fresh roll for table use at 27a29c; medium, 21a23c.

EFGS—The receipts being light prices have advanced. We report sales at 22a 23c.

RAGS—Quoted at 4a4½c

TALLOW—Rendered, 8¾a9c.

SALT—Is quoted at 1 60a1 65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

POULTRY—Chickens are being sold by the coop at 50a60c per pair and ducks at 70a75c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is less active, and as the demand is falling off the market is weak with a drooping tendency; small sales at 5 25a5 50. Clover seed is quiet and out of season. Flaxseed is still quoted at 2 15a2 20.

FLOUR—We can report a fair trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The market is well supplied, with increasing receipts. The mills are doing a fair business with local dealers. The same may be said of the leading operators. The present rates are: New spring wheat flours 6 00a6 25; choice winter 6 50a6 75; fancy brands sold at various prices.

BEANS—Dull 1 50a2 per bush.; the outside figure for choice navy.

CIDER—Sales prime sweet at 7 00a8.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet, without quotable change, 22½a23c for standard brands, in new barrels—in a jobbing way.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and unchanged at 90a95c per bushel.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; Western Reserve 11a13c; Ohio Factory 13½a14c; Ohio Goshen 14a15c.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50, and Calcined Plaster at 4 50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Sales were made at 12 00a16 00 a18 00 per ton.

ONIONS—The demand is improving and the market firmer, with sales at 1a 1 25 per bushel, as to quality.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½a3c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra, 1 18a1 20, and No 2 at 85a87c.

MILL FEED—Is scarce and in good demand, though unchanged. Bran 90ca1 00; seconds 1 15a1 30; middlings 1 75a2 00; oil meal 40 00a42 00 per ton.

BEEF TONGUES—At 9 00 per dozen, and scarce.

PIG TONGUES—Are firm at 1 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Sales of sweet potatoes at 3 75 for Baltimore, and 4 00 for Jerseys. Irish potatoes are scarce at 90a 95c per bushel.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Are in good demand with light supplies to operate with. We can report sales at the following: Plain shoulders, at 15c; ribbed sides at 17½; clear rib sides at 18; clear sides at 18¾c. Canvassed sugar cured hams, 25c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 17½c. Canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, 21c, Mess Pork, 29 00. Dried Beef, canvassed, 24c. Prime Leaf Lard, in tierces, 17a17½c; Lard, in kegs, 19c, and in buckets, 19c.

GROCERIES—The demand is improving, but still there is yet plenty of room. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Coffees—Good, 20c; prime, 21½c; choice, 2½3c; Java, 28c. Sugars—Havana, 12¼a13c; Cuba, 11¼a12c, as to quality; Porto Rico, 11¾a12½c; New Orleans, 10a12c, as to quality; Crushed, 14¼c; Granulated and powdered, 14¼c; A, 13¾c; B 13¼c; extra C, 13¼; sugar house sugar, 8a9c. Syrups—H. & E. Drips, 85c; Lovering's, 65c; White Honey Drips, 75c; Jersey, 75c; Silver Drips, 70c; Golden, 60c; Amber, 55c; good syrups, 50c; New Orleans Molasses, 85a90c. Rice quiet; Rangoon, 8½c; Carolina, 9½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 22, 1870.

Remarks.—The market was devoid of activity. Buyers are still inclined to hold off or at least purchase very sparingly. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. This has been the situation for some time. The question is when will there be an improvement.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were as follows:

Spot 10c; September 9¾c; October 9½c; all year sellers option 9¾; buyers option 10c.

SALES.

5,00 barrels September	9¾c
2,000 " "	9¾c
2,000 " "	9½c

REFINED.

The market was quiet and prices weak. The asking rates were

Spot, 25½c; September, 25¾c; October, November and December, 24½c; all year, b. o. 26½c.

SALES.

200 bbls, October	25c
500 bbls, Sepember	24¾c
1,000 bbls last half of October	25½c

DISPATCHES.

New York, September 21.—The market closed very firm—Crude in bulk easier and buiet—12¾a12¾. Refined dull; prices unsettled and quite nominal; 500 barrels sold at 25 5 16; bulk at 21c. Philadelphia market opened firm, but at the close a reported failure of a prominent house in Pittsburgh created a sharp reaction; selling down to 25½c, and closing at that; sales 500 barrels spot, at 26¾c, and 1500 do do at 25½c.

Titusville.—The *Herald* says: The market was firm and quiet to-day at yesterday's prices.

SALES.

1,500 bbls, Upper Creek	3 15
2,750 bbls, Upper Creek	3 20
1,000 bbls, Lower Creek	3 25
2,000 bbls, Lower Creek	3 30
500 bbls, Lower Creek	3 35
1,000 bbls, Petroleum Center	3 35
1,500 bbls, H. G	3 40

Philadelphia.—Refined, market quiet and firm; 26c asked for October; crude in bulk, 11¾.

Oil City.—Market quiet; sellers, 60 gravity, held at 3 25, spot; 3 30 for regardless, and 46 gravity, 3 45a3 50; on Lower Creek, 45 gravity, at Oil City, worth 3 80.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

New York, September 21.—Flour dull but unchanged with a moderate export demand. Wheat dull and a shade lower; spring steady; No 1 spring new, 1 27a1 28; winter red and amber, 1 33a1 35. Rye—demand light and holders firm; new western, 90a96c; common dull and a shade lower; mixed 88a89½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Ohio 54a56c. Eggs dull at 30 a31c. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; sales at 1 00a1 25½c sellers September and October Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged; good 1 15⅞ a1 16.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.

Philadelphia, September 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand and less active; sales of superfine at 5 00a5 50; extra family 6 00a7 00. Wheat—demand good with full prices; Indiana red, 1 38a 1 40; choice western, 1 42a1 45. Rye, 86c; Corn active and advanced; mixed, 96c yellow, 1 00. Oats steady and in moderate demand; prime, 54a55c. Whisky dull at 90a91c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, September 20, 1870.

Remarks.—The run of cattle was about the same as that of last week, and there was little difference in the quality. There was a limited number of prime cattle, and they went off readily at fair prices. The great bulk were grass-fed steers, heifers and cows, and sold heavily at the rates given below. There was a good inquiry for stockers, and more could have been sold. For this line of stock there will be a brisk demand for some time to come. The following were the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 50a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 7 25a7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,1000 6 25a6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 50a5 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 50.

Mr. McKeown, Clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

Illinois.	Cars.	Illinois.	Cars.
E. Katz	3	M. Varner	1
Marks & Bro	4	Marks & Kahn	2
S. Keefer	2	J. & G. Shamberg	3
S. Lowenstine	2	S. Shamberg & H	4
S. Elliott	1	S. Krauss	2
Rothschilds & Zeigler	1	Hazlewood & B	1
J. Lowenthal	1	Prejaid	5
OHIO.		INDIANA.	
P. A. Blue	1	Needy & Bro	1
Holmes, L. & G	1	Greenwalt & K	2
Clark & Guthrie	3	D. Boyd	2
Total			48

CATTLE.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

Snee & Chamberlain sold 50 head common Chicago mixed steers and heifers, at 4 00a5 50.

Sol. Kaufman disposed of 15 head Washington county cattle at 5 50a6 37.

Holmes, Laferty & Glass sold a lot of 20 mixed Indiana stock at 4 25a6 25; a bunch of 20 Chicago steers at 5 50a6 50.

Carr & McCallister sold 50 Missouri cows and heifers at 6 50a7 00.

S. Trauerman offered and sold 120 Chicago mixed at 5 00a5 75.

Hazlewood and Blackstock sold 20 head Ohio cattle at 5 50a7 00.

J. Needy sold some 40 head mixed Ohio and Illinois at 5 00a7 00.

Marks & Bro. disposed of 142 mixed Chicago and Ohio steers and heifers at 4 75a8 00.

Greenwald & Kahn offered 36 head prime cattle which were sold at 8 00a 8 25, weight 1,350 average, and a bunch of common steers and heifers at 5 75a 7 50.

Shamburg & Haas offered and sold 153 head Chicago mixed at 5 00a6 25.

S. Lowenstine sold 113 mixed Chicago cows, steers and heifers at 5 00a7 00.

HOGS.

The stock of hogs is steadily on the increase. The only sale we heard of was a lot of 13 by Sol. Kaufman at 9 50. The market may be stated thus: Extra Philadelphia 10 00a10 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, 9 75a10 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, 9 50a9 75, light stock, 80 to 100 lbs, 8 00a9 50.

The stock was heavy, and the market dull. Much of the stock on hand would have to go over. We made a note of one sale of 114 head, Allegheny and Beaver county sheep and lambs, at an average of 3 60 per head. Large and small parcels were disposed of at the following figures, Extra, 100 lbs, 5 00a5 25; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, 4 25a4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 50a3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 50a3 75; rot and scalawags, by the head, 50ca1 50. We might also state that country sheep dealers declare they will cut off our supply of mutton if better prices do not soon rule. Do nothing of the kind, but do bring along good to prime sheep, which you will find no difficulty in disposing of at living prices. Let common and scalawags go to grass they are not wanted.

aeÇnz, however, from 35 00 toe 80,00, ast quality.

None were offered, and we have no quotations to give.

PITTSBURGH LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, September 22, 1870.

Remarks—There was a very heavy supply of cattle in the market, and the consequence was that sales were slow, and prices a shade lower. Extra 1,200 to 1,600 sold readily at 7 50a7 75, and low grades in proportion. Following were the closing sales of the cattle market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7½a7¾c; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 7¼a7¾c; common to medium, 1,00 to 1,100, 5¼a6¾c; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4½a5¾c stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4½a5¼c.

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle offered was heavy, and the quality an improvement upon previous week's offerings. Heavy shipments were made east by purchasers for those markets.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was heavy and the market was extremely dull and former price barely maintained. Following are the closing rates: Extra Philadelphia 9 25 a9 50; good to prime Philadelphia 225 to 250 9 00a9 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 50a9 00; inferior, 700 to 900, 8 00; scalawags, no sales.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was largely in excess of the demand, and the market was very slow at the following figures. Extra 100 to 110 lbs, 5 00a5 25; good to prime 85 to 90 lbs, 4 14a4 75; decent to fair 75 to 80 lbs, 3 00a3 75 foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50c to 1 00.

MILCH COWS.

Sold at from 40 00a70 00, as to milking qualities.

HORSES AND MULES.

Supply light and all shipped east.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Chicago, September 21.—Flour dull and weaker and declined ¼a½c; No 2 spring 1 06a1 06¼c; seller October 1 06¾a 1 07. Corn dull and declined ½ to 1c; No 2 mixed 64c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 37a37¼c cash, and 37½a37¾c seller October. Rye quiet and steady; No 2 71c. Barley dull and declined 2 to 3c; No 2 2 04 a2 04½. Coffee 18 to 22c. Mollasses 35 to 64c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c. Pork dull and declined; 25 50a26 00. Bacon heavy; some sales of lower grade shoulders at 13½a14c; clear rib 16¾a17c; clear 17¾a18c. Lard—only a limited jobbing demand; 15¾c for choice. Beef cattle and hogs steady and in moderate demand.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Cincinnati, September 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect at 5 75a6 for family. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 red, 1 14; No 1, 1 18; No 1 white Kentucky, 1 25a1 35. Corn scarce and firm at 70a72. Oats—No 1, 34 to 44c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 75 to 80c. Barley—No 1 fall, 1 20a1 25. Cotton dull and prices nominal at 18c for middling. Tobacco dull and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 88c for iron and 87c for wood. Mess pork dull at 25 50. Bulk meats dull and declined to 12½a14c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 14½c; clear rib, 16½c; clear, 17½c. Lard dull and holders anxious to sell at 14¾a15c. Butter scarce and firm at 30a34c offered; the supply is not equal to the demand. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm at 22a23c. Linseed oil—Full prices asked, but there is no demand, at 90c. Lard oil dull and nominal at 1 15a1 18. Coffee steady and in moderate demand at 18 to 22c. Sugar in fair demand and firm at 12 a13¼c. Hogs dull and unsettled at 8 50a 9 25 for gross. Cattle dull and nomidal at 6 75 for gross; supply large.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 113½ buying. Exchange par. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

St. Louis, September 21.—Cotton—Dull and nominal. Flour quiet and weak with a small business; sales of No 1 superfine winter at 4 00a4 25; extra do 4 40a 4 50. Wheat—higher grades firm but buyers demand concessions; No 2 red winter 1 10a1 12; No 2, 1 15a1 16; No 1 white 1 35a1 40. Corn is firm, and the best qualities and other grades dull; sales of mixed at 63c; choice yellow 68c. Oats dull and declined to 40a44c. Barley dull and declined 5c on best quality and 10a15c on low grades; sales 85a95b for Minnesota and 1 05 for fancy Iowa. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 70a71c. Mess Pork, 25 50a 26 00 cash; 22 00a22 50 to seller for December. Lard 16c cash, 12¾a13c to seller for December. Hogs quiet and weak at 8 50a9 20 for common to choice. Freights dull.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Cleveland, September 21.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine winter, 7 75a 8 00. Wheas dull and declined; closing at 1 20 for No. 1 red amber. Crude petroleum, 4 40 per barrel, refined, 22¾c per gallon.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Toledo, September 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No 2 white Wabash 1 46; while Michigan 1 28; amber Michigan 1 14; No 1 amber Illinois 1 38; Mo 2, 1 28; No 2 red Wabash 1 14½a1 15; No 1 red Wabash 1 18. Corn quiet and weak; No 1 mixed 72c; No 2 do 68. Oats in fair demand and advanced 1c; No 1, 44c; No 2, 41c; Michigan 82. Freights dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Baltimore, September 21.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine 4 05a5 50; extra 6 00a6 50; family 6 50a7 25. Wheat scarce and firm; western red 1 35a1 36. Corn active and prices advanced; yellow 85a1 00. Oats—unfavorable weather checks outdoor trade; 47a50c. Rye 65a75c. Mess Pork quiet at 28a28 50. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; sides 17¼a17½c; clear rib 17¼a17¾c; shoulders 15c; hams 25a25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at 92c, asking 93c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Milwaukee, September 21.—Flour dull but unchangod; receipts of 2,000 bbls Wheat dull and prices lower; No 1, 1 08; No 2, 1 06; receipts of 81,000 bush; shipments of 70,000 bush; other grains unchanged. Freights unchanged.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

Memphis, September 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts, 115 bales; exports, 320. Flour firmer at 5 80. Corn scarce at 85a90c. Oats quiet at 50c. Hay dull at 20 00a23 00. Bran in demand at 18 00. Lard dull at 17cal8c. Pork nominal at 27 50; bacon shoulders 14¾c; sides, 17½c.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—SMITH—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George Marshal, Mr. William Thompson, of Baldwin township, and Elizabeth J. Smith, of Snowden township.

MURDOCH—HOWARD—On Thursday evening, Sept. 15th, by the Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Mr. Robt. E. Murdoch, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Mary E. Howard, eldest daughter of James Howard, Esq., of Allegheny.

DIED.

EARLE—In Philadelphia, September 19th, 1870, John B. Earle.

DAWSON—At Friendship Hill, Fayette county Pa., on sabbath evening, Sept. 18th, Hon. John Littleton Dawson, in the 58th year of his age.

NEESON—On sunday evening, at 10 o'clock, Elizabeth Neeson, aged 42 years.

OLIVER—Friday, Sept. 16, 1870, Harry, infant son of H. W. Jr., and Edith A. Oliver.

McLAUGHLIN—On Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, John McLaughlin, aged 45 years.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening, not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary ale bottle stimulant were assorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The testimony of thousands, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor to the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do no waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nature and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-e.

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EUREKA ALUMINUM GOLD WATCH COMPANY

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And have authorized them to sell their great Eureka Aluminum Gold Watches for Three Dollars, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases Ladies' and Gents' size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the **exact color of Gold, which it always retains**: it will stand the test of the strong-st acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being one fourth lighter. The works are all made by machinery, the same as the well known American Watch. The Aluminum is a cheap metal, hence we can afford to sell the watch for $3 and make a small